The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4847 第四千八百四十七號 同治癸酉年五月初二日 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 27TH MAY, 1873. 禮拜二 英五月二十七號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

May 25, ROSE M., Brit. bark, 370, Skelton, Keelung 21st May, Coals.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

May 25, AMIRAL DEVOULX, French bark, 774, Carrique, Singapore 2nd May, Timber.—BORNEO CO. LIMITED.

May 26, NIGHTINGALE Amer. ship, 722, Cutter, New York 13th Dec., General.—ORDER.

May 26, SOLID, Ger. sch., 165, Schmutsch, Newcastle, N.S.W., 22nd March, Coals.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

May 26, ULYSSES, Brit. str., 1,620, J. W. Byrne, Shanghai 23rd May, Tea.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

May 26, NESTOR, Brit. str., 1,441, James Hill, Liverpool 5th April, Port Said 19th, Suez 22nd, Penang 15th May, and Singapore 19th, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

May 26, JESSIE MCDONALD, Brit. 3-m. sch., 272, Sevewright, Keelung May 22nd, Coals.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Departures.

May 26, PROSPECTOR, for Keelug.
May 26, H.I.C.M. g-b. CHEN-TO, for a Cruise.
May 25, AMIRAL DEVOULX, for Whampoa.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
MAY 26TH.

Flintshire, str., for Saigon.
Dudu, for Bangkok.
Seaman's Pride, for Amoy.
Ocean, for Tientsin.

Passengers.

Per *Nestor*, str., from Liverpool, &c.:—Mrs. Gillison, Messrs. Gillison, Pennington and Harris, and 250 Chinese.

Per *Ulysses*, str., from Shanghai:—10 Chinese.

Per *Flintshire*, str., for Saigon:—80 Chinese.

Per *Dudu*, for Bangkok:—15 Chinese.

Per *Seaman's Pride*, for Amoy:—10 Chinese.

Per *Ocean*, for Tientsin:—1 Chinese.

Reports.

The French bark *Amiral Devoulx* reports left Singapore on 2nd May, had variable and light weather.

The British steamship *Ulysses* reports left Shanghai on 23rd May, had dense fogs and cloudy weather with very light and variable winds throughout.

The British 3-m. schooner *Jessie McDonald* reports left Keelung on 22nd May. From the 23rd to 25th moderate N.E. winds; on the 25th light variable and calms; on the 26th, had first part light airs from the South, then moderate breeze from S.W., which continued to port.

The British bark *Rose M.* reports left Keelung on May 21st, had light N.E. winds to Chapel Island, which was passed at 8 p.m. on the 23rd; made Breaker Point at noon on the 24th; had strong breeze and rainy weather to Pedro Blanco; thence to Single Island light N.E. winds; after which calms and light S.E. winds till arrival at 8 p.m. on the 25th.

The British steamship *Nestor* reports left Liverpool on 5th April, at 3 p.m.; experienced moderate weather down Channel and in the Bay of Biscay; passed Gibraltar in five days and 11 hours, and Malta 9 days and 18 hours; arrived at Port Said on April 19th, at 2 p.m.; left Suez on April 22nd, at 6.30 a.m.; passed Galle on 8th May, at 9 a.m.; arrived at Penang on 14th May, in 38½ days; experienced light airs and calms across the Indian Ocean. Left Singapore at 11.10 a.m. on the 19th, had very light airs and calms in the Southern part of China Sea; passed Pulo Sapata at noon on 22nd May, with very light winds from S.S.W., and hot sultry weather; on May 26th, at 10.45 a.m., received a pilot off the Ladrones, and arrived at Hongkong at 5 p.m.; experienced very light winds and fine weather throughout the passage.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
Yokohama	New York	Sept. 6
Loochoo	Sunderland	Jan. 2
Chica	Cardiff	Jan. 15
James Shepherd	London	Jan. 16
Matchless	New York	Jan. 24
Malton	London	Jan. 27
Pegasus	Boston	Feb. 5
Ruhtinas	Newcastle	Feb. 6
Maiden Queen	London	Feb. 13
Boldon	Sunderland	Feb. 15
Alexander	Swansea	Feb. 16
Gem	Liverpool	Feb. 17
Norman Court	London	Feb. 19
Pow-an (s)	Glasgow	Feb. 22
Everest	London	Feb. 24
Nelusko (s)	London	Feb. 27
Republic	Liverpool	Mch. 4
Rowan	Waterford	Mch. 4
H. Upman	Liverpool	Mch. 6
Wylo	Hamburg	Mch. 11
Italy	Cardiff	Mch. 12
Sea Serpent	New York	Mch. 12
Arracan	London	Mch. 14
Fairy	Liverpool	Mch. 15
Mount Royal	Cardiff	Mch. 18
Hahnemann	Cardiff	Mch. 19
Naworth Castle	Cardiff	Mch. 19
Atalanta	Cardiff	Mch. 20
Prince Eugene	Penarth	Mch. 20
Veritas	Cardiff	Mch. 21
Vidal	Cardiff	Mch. 21
Star of China	London	Mch. 22
Gertrude	London	Mch. 22
Deerhound	Cardiff	Mch. 22
Singapore (s)	London	Mch. 26
C. M. Adams	Penarth	Mch. 26
Eugerrio	London	Mch. 27
Imatra	Newport	Mch. 27
Chinaman	London	April 3
Lady Blessington	Liverpool	April 4
Yeavering Belle	Shields	April 7
H. Upman	Cardiff	April 8

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon,
Household Furniture, &c.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
CANTON, May 1st, 1873.

ALL Persons indebted to the late MAURICE ALVAREZ CORREA will please make immediate payment to the undersigned, and thereby save cost of suit. And all persons having claims against the deceased will present the same at the office of this Consulate, sustained by proper evidence of their correctness, for examination and allowance. Claims against the deceased must be presented within one year from the above date, else be forever barred.

R. G. W. JEWELL,
United States Consul.
1m 698 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1873.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. MCIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND........1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Ad. André, Esq. — H. B. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. — Thos. Pyke, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq. — Hon. R. Rowett.
A. Joost, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED,

TO the end of September next, a Comfortable HOUSE up the hill, containing Dining and Drawing Rooms, 2 Bedrooms, Bath Rooms, and a capacious Verandah. Gas and Water laid on. A good view of the harbour. For Particulars, apply to "E.," office of this paper.
tf 814 Hongkong, 24th May, 1873.

TO LET,
(With possession on 1st July.)

THE BLACKSMITH'S SHOP on Wanchai Road, now occupied by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.

Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
tf 897 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1873.

FOR RENT.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN, at Wanchi.

Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 781 Hongkong, 20th May, 1873.

TO LET.

A SUBSTANTIALLY built BUNGALOW on Shameen, in Canton. Rent moderate.

Apply to
AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY.
tf 775 Hongkong, 19th May, 1873.

NOTICE.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 62, situated in Wellington Street, well adapted for a business residence. Rent moderate.

Apply to
JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY,
Wellington Street.
tf 769 Hongkong, 17th May, 1873.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.

THE FIRST FLOOR of No. 13, Queen's Road, consisting of nine large Rooms, with a small Godown, Cook Houses, Compradore and Servants' Quarters.

Also, a well furnished HOUSE, in Pechili Terrace.

For particulars, apply to
MACEWEN & Co.
tf 757 Hongkong, 15th May, 1873.

TO LET.

THE "FOREST LODGE," in Caine Road. For particulars, apply to
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
1m 661 Hongkong, 29th April, 1873.

TO BE LET,
(With Immediate Possession.)

THE HOUSE No. 7, Gough Street. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 624 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1873.

TO BE LET.

A SUITE of ROOMS, furnished. For particulars, apply at
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
tf 583 Hongkong, 14th April, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IT is particularly requested that Firms and individuals sending coolies to the office of the undersigned for letters received by the Canton and Macao steamers, will furnish them with a card or chit-book, to guard against the possibility of mistake in the delivery of such letters.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 728 Hongkong, 8th May, 1873.

LICK HOUSE,
CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SUTTER STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

THE "LICK" offers unsurpassed accommodation for Tourists, being centrally located, and having horse cars for all parts of the city passing its door. Its rooms and suites are unequalled for comfort, while its Dining Hall is acknowledged to be the most elegant room of its kind in America, or the Continent. Its cuisine is second to no institution of its kind; every luxury of the season, prepared by the ablest of cooks being daily placed on its tables. In fact, the "LICK" offers to the Tourist a home, where every attention is guaranteed for the comfort of its guests that the most careful judgment of experienced men in their several callings, can afford. [3m 553

CRAUFURD COLLEGE,
MAIDENHEAD, BERKS, ENGLAND,

CONDUCTED by EDWARD DE EWER, with the assistance of French, German, and English Masters.

TERMS.—Pupils under 13 years....40 guineas.
" over 13 years....50 "

The Course of Instruction includes English, Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages, with any other branches of study which may be required for the future course in life, of the pupil.

REFERENCES:—
The Rev. the Master of Dulwich College.
The Rev. J. C. BELL, M.A., Head Master of Christ's Hospital.
The Rev. Dr. SCHMETTAU, Ph. Dr., Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, 9, Adam St., Strand, London.
The Rev. H. JONES, M.A., Secretary of the Turkish Mission, 18, Adam St., Strand, London.
H. LLOYD, Esq., Recorder of Chester.
S. POTTER, Esq., 36, King St., Cheapside, London.
SIMS REEVES, Esq., Grange Mount, Upper Norwood. [3m 351

NEITHER the Undersigned nor the Owners of the German Ship *Georges*, now lying in this port, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Captain, Officers, or Crew of the said vessel.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 334, Hongkong, 28th February, 1873.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for: Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder. Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 721 May 8.

Notices of Firms.

MR. HENRY W. DAVIS is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st instant.
THOS. HOWARD & Co.
1m 707 Hongkong, 5th May, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility in our firm of MR. JOHN H. SMITH ceased on the 30th of April last.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
tf 708 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

MR. WILLIAM STEWART YOUNG is this day admitted a Partner in our firm in Hongkong, China, and Japan.
GILMAN & Co.
2m 678 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

NOTICE.

UNDER the Style or Firm of
B. J. MORRIS & Co.
I have this day established myself at Foochow as a Commission Merchant.
BENJ. J. MORRIS.
3m 741 Foochow, 1st May, 1873.

MR. AD. S. CORDES has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
A. CORDES & Co.
tf 458 Tientsin, 1st January, 1873.

MR. F. LANCKEN and Mr. C. W. SIEGFRIED have this day been admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
6m 2 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE co-partnership hitherto existing between ISAAC M. BULL, JAMES PURDON, JOHN G. PURDON, and S. HUBBARD CLARKE, in Hongkong and China, under the name or style of "BULL, PURDON & Co.," ceased this day by effluxion of time.

Outstanding accounts will be settled by either of the partners, who for that purpose are authorized to sign the firm in liquidation.
BULL, PURDON & Co.
684 Hongkong, 30th April, 1873.

WITH reference to the above notice, the business heretofore carried on by BULL, PURDON & Co. will be conducted by the undersigned, under the style or firm of PURDON & Co.

Mr. HENRY W. DAVIS is authorized to sign the name of the Firm, and will retain the management of the business at Hongkong and Canton.

Mr. JOHN ODELL will continue to conduct the business at Foochow, and is authorized to sign the name of the Firm at that port.
JOHN G. PURDON.
685 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in Compliance with Section 50 of the Companies' Ordinance, 1865, an Extraordinary General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 39, Queen's Road, on MONDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming such Special Resolutions, as may be passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the 26th day of May, 1873.

Dated the 21st day of April, 1873.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
612 *General Managers*

THE HONGKONG PIER AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE Second Ordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Head Office, 44, Queen's Road Central, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of SATURDAY, the 14th June next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to the 31st May, 1873, and the Report of the Directors, and for the election of Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 14th June; both days inclusive.

By order,
MICHAEL MOSS,
Secretary.
tf 648 Hongkong, 25th April, 1873.

BONNETT & Co.

ARE now SELLING OFF from this date at
ENGLISH PRICES,
the whole of their STOCK, consisting of SILK MERCERY, MILLINERY, DRAPERY, HOSIERY, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, SADDLERY, TOYS, UMBRELLAS, and a variety of other GOODS.
1m 620 Hongkong, 25th April, 1873.

TOWING.

THE Steam-tug "*SEA GULL*," 35 Horse-power nominal, is prepared to tow vessels at moderate rates.

Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
OR,
THE CAPTAIN ON BOARD.
tf 664 Hongkong, 29th April, 1873.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Sixth Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*

By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
2166 Hongkong, 10th December, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premia will be allowed to all contributors.
ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1162 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, is prepared to accept proposals for Life Assurances.

For Rates of Premium, Forms of Proposals, or any other information, apply to
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
549 Hongkong, 8th April, 1873.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 27th day of May, 1873, at Noon, at No. 14, Lyndhurst Terrace.

The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising English-made Marble and Walnut CHEFFONIERS, Marble-top TABLES, COUCHES, CHAIRS, CLOCKS, MIRRORS, ENGRAVINGS, GASALIERS, Card TABLES, Iron BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, WASH-STANDS, Toilet TABLE and GLASS, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, Ice CHEST, Office DESKS, Letter PRESS, &c., &c.

Also,
2 ORGANS.
1 Opium SCALE.
1 Fairbanks' SCALE.
1 Money SCALE.

And,
1 Silk PRESS.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
783 Hongkong, 20th May, 1873.

FURNITURE SALE.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 28th May, 1873, at 2 o'clock A.M., at No. 20, *Stanley Street*, (corner of Pottinger Street,) the residence of
J. F. FREELAND, Esq., M.D.

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of:—
Handsomely Carved Bombay Blackwood COUCHES.
Handsomely Carved Bombay Blackwood CHAIRS.
Walnut Damask Carved CHAIRS.
Do. Do. OTTOMAN.
Handsome PIER GLASS, OIL PAINTINGS, PHOTOGRAPHS, Marble-top TEAPOYS and Side TABLES, Marble and Malachite CLOCKS, CARPETS, Iron BEDSTEAD, WARDROBES, Marble-top WASH-STAND and SERVICE, Teak DESK, and Teak Book CASE.
&c., &c., &c.

Also,
An Assortment of FIRE ARMS.
A few cases of Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s BRANDY.
A few cases of Amontillado SHERRY.
A few cases of De Lossy's CHAMPAGNE.

Catalogues will be issued in a few days.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
792 Hongkong, 21st May, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FURNITURE SALE.

SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FUNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of
WILBERFORCE WILSON, Esq.,
No. 11, Praya East, (opposite the Hongkong Pier and Godown Co.'s Wharf,) on
THURSDAY,
the 5th June, 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M.,—

The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Damask Covered CHAIRS and COUCHES, Marble Top TABLES, Card TABLES, PIANO, PICTURES, MIRRORS, CLOCKS, FENDERS and FIRE IRONS, ELECTRO PLATED, GLASS, and CROCKERY WARE, SIDEBOARD, Dining TABLE, Iron BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, Toilet GLASSES, Dressing TABLE, &c.

Also,
1 Basket CARRIAGE and HARNESS, complete.
1 Piebald PONY.
SEDAN CHAIRS.
&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued shortly.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
823 Hongkong, 26th May, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract,) on
MONDAY,
the 23rd day of June, 1873, at noon, on board,
For account of whom it may concern,—
The Steamer "*MAUMEE*,"
(late U. S. Steam Gunboat), as she now stands, with her Engines, &c.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on the transfer of the vessel, in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

Expenses of transfer to be paid by the purchaser.

The Vessel to be at purchaser's risk upon the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
824 Hongkong, 26th May, 1873.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WILL shortly be offered at Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract) all that valuable Estate, the property of the Undersigned, situated at Spring Gardens, Hongkong, and known as MARINE LOT No. 43, extending from the Queen's Road to the Praya, and measuring on the Praya 85 feet, on Queen's Road 100 feet, on Spring Gardens' Lane 623 feet, and on Marine Lot No. 42, 557 feet; containing in all 55,940 square feet.

The Praya frontage, which is at present unbuilt upon, offers from its large extent good facilities for business purposes, and is one of the few sites left unappropriated in so central a position, having a public wharf opposite, and being within a short distance of the Hongkong Pier and Godown Company's wharf.

In the rear of the premises (standing about 100 feet from the Queen's Road) is a large substantially built 3-storied DWELLING HOUSE, measuring 100 feet by 80 feet, with Garden and Outhouses, the ground floor of the House consisting of large and airy Godowns, Iron-lined Treasury, &c.; on the 2nd story are six large rooms, wine closet, store rooms, and pantry; on the 3rd story, 8 rooms, with bathrooms, &c.; marble tiled verandahs, 13 feet wide, on both upper stories, front and back. The whole so arranged that it can readily be converted into two or three distinct residences, each having a separate means of entrance. There are two distinct rows of outhouses, consisting of servants' rooms, kitchens, and stables. A suite of rooms, suitable for Offices, fronts the Queen's Road, Gas laid on throughout the house, and a fine well of spring water in the court yard. Annual Crown rental of the whole property $986.27.

Also,
Their property at FOOCHOW, consisting of OFFICES, GODOWNS, and DWELLING HOUSE.

The Offices and Godowns are built on the Island of Chungchow, below the bridge, with an extensive river frontage, and are in every respect well situated for business purposes.

The BUNGALOW occupies one of the most desirable sites on the Hill at Nantai, containing Dining Room, Drawing Room, 3 Bedrooms, with Bathrooms, &c., Verandah all round the house. Out Houses attached, and a large Flower and Kitchen Garden.

For further particulars, apply to
BULL, PURDON & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO be sold by Public Auction on or about the 15th June, 1873,—
The German Barque
"SUWA,"
of 291 tons register,
The property of Messrs. KALTENBACH, ENGLER & Co., in Liquidation.

The vessel was built at Brake in 1853. She carries about 6,300 piculs, and has her full store of provisions on board.

For particulars, apply to
EUG. SANDNER,
Judicial Liquidator.
1m 815 Saigon, 16th May, 1873.

THOMPSON & HIND

HAVE just received, ex FRENCH MAIL, a Large and Well Selected Stock of HUMAN HAIR,
In RABAGAS, COILS, CHIGNONS, PLAITS, and PIECES.
PADS, ROLLS, and POMPADOURS.
Spanish COMBS and FANCY ARTICLES for the Toilet.
Choice Paris FLOWERS, MILLINERY, RIBBONS, and SASHES.
PARASOLS and SUNSHADES.
LADIES' HOSIERY, Black and Colored TAFFETA and THREAD GLOVES.

ALSO,
A Good Assortment of LAWN and BATISTE COSTUMES.
BRAIDED SKIRTS, in
PIQUE, MUSLIN, LAWN, and BATISTE.
French Printed JACONETS.
Plain and Printed CAMBRICS, MUSLINETTES, and LUSTERS.
LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES.

ALSO,
Colored EMBROIDERED CLOTH and Victoria TABLE COVERS.

GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING, consisting of—
Anglo Indian GAUZE UNDERVESTS.
WHITE SHIRTS, REGATTA, OXFORD, and FANCY STRIPED SHIRTS, in the improved cut.
SUMMER VESTS, TIES, SCARFS, COLLARS, BELTS, and BRACES, of the latest Novelties.
The CELTIC TWEEDS, for Morning Suits.
GENTLEMEN'S HATS, in Felt, Straw, Tuscan, and other makes of the latest styles, suitable for the present season.

33, *QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.*
816 Hongkong, 24th May, 1873.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Passengers, the Steamer *POYANG* will leave Hongkong for Macao EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M., (instead of 2 P.M.) commencing on SATURDAY, the Third of May proximo, until further notice. No change is made in the hour of departure on other days.

Personal Season Tickets, to travel on the steamers running between Hongkong and Canton, for the period of twelve months, are now issued at $200, meals included, or $150, exclusive of meals.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 617 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1873.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM this date TELEGRAMS will be received for direct transmission to the following places in JAPAN, and at the following rates:—

From NAGASAKI to	SIMONOSAKI	$0.50
" do.	HIOGO	$1.10
" do.	OSACA	$1.20
" do.	YOKOHAMA	$2.00
" do.	YEDO	$2.10

for *twenty words*, and half these rates for every additional ten words, or fraction thereof.

But the Japanese lines not being officially opened, the Telegraph Administration undertakes no responsibility whatsoever on account of the service, either for errors, delay, or non-delivery, but copies of all messages will, until the Japanese lines are officially opened, be sent by the first mail from Nagasaki.

DREYER,
General Agent.
tf 680 Hongkong, 1st May, 1873.

J. R. WHITE,
COMMERCIAL BILLIARD ROOMS.

THE Proprietor begs to announce his unavoidable REMOVAL from his old premises in Queen's Road to
No. 5, HOLLYWOOD ROAD,
and hopes for a continuation of past favours bestowed by his patrons.
tf 733 Hongkong, 10th May, 1873.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.

The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 40 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1059 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG DEBATING SOCIETY.

THE Next Regular MEETING of the HONGKONG DEBATING SOCIETY will take place THIS EVENING, the 27th inst.; commencing at 9 P.M.

Subject of Debate.—"That trial by jury, as at present conducted in English Courts, is not a desirable mode of judicial procedure."

By order,
N. B. DENNYS, *Hon. Sec.*
6d 759 Hongkong, 15th May, 1873.

TENDERS for the REPAIRS of the German Brig *Madura*, G. Voss, Master, will be received at the office of the Undersigned until FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at noon.

For particulars, apply to the Captain on board, or
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
41 832 Hongkong, 27th May, 1873.

FOR SALE.

A CARGO of Best Screened Newcastle, N.S.W., COALS, bought from the Co-operative Company, ex British ship *Laju*, Captain Scott.

For further particulars, apply to
AH YON,
Kwong Hing Shop,
57, *Praya.*
7d 830 Hongkong, 27th May, 1873.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

THE undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the transaction of public business on THURSDAY, the 29th inst., the day on which the Queen's Birthday is to be held, and on WHIT MONDAY, the 2nd June.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1873.

For the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
J. MCDOUALL,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA,
H. H. NELSON,
Acting Manager, Hongkong.

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
M. W. BOYD,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, HONGKONG AGENCY,
A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

For the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
JAS. CAMPBELL.
8d 818] *Acting Manager.*

WANTED.

A DISPENSER. Apply by letter to N. N., care of *Daily Press* Office.
tf 788 Hongkong, 21st May, 1873.

WANTED.

SIX INTERPRETERS, who possess the Mandarin Dialect perfectly.

One SHORT HAND WRITER, and One TRANSLATOR, capable to translate English into Chinese. Terms liberal.

Applications to be made not later than the 15th of June, 1873, in writing, accompanied by references, to A. B. C., care of *Daily Press* Office.
tf 776 Hongkong, 20th May, 1873.

WANTED.

BY a respectable Married Man, with good testimonials, and local reference, employment as Storekeeper, wharfinger, or any situation of trust.

The Advertiser is now out of employment through an accident, and has no means of subsistence.

Address, "R. G.," *Daily Press* Office.
732 Hongkong, 10th May, 1873.

ROSE & Co.

HAVE received, ex FRENCH MAIL,
LINEN DRILLS.
LINEN DUCKS.
Summer TWEEDS, 3/4 and 6/4.
Black ALPACAS.
do. French MERINOS.
do. do. CORDS.
do. PARAMATTAS.
UNDERSHIRTS, in
INDIA GAUZE,
CHINA GAUZE,
SILK, and
SPUN SILK.
Bathing DRAWERS.
HALF HOSE, in
Pearl and Fancy Striped SILK,
Plain and Fancy Striped Lisle THREAD,
Plain and Fancy Striped COTTON,
BALBRIGGAN.
GLOVES, in
White TAFFETA and
White Lisle THREAD.

TAFFETA and CRAPE SCARFS.

QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1873.

Also,

To land ex FRENCH MAIL, a Choice ASSORTMENT of
FRENCH MILLINERY and FLOWERS.
BONNETS and HATS, in
BRAID, STRAW, and CRINOLINE.
FRENCH COSTUMES, in
PIQUE, BRILLIANTE and HOLLAND.
A Carefully Selected Assortment of DRESS MATERIALS, in
French CAMBRICS, Brocaded and Striped.
Self Colored PRINTS.
Cashmere CLOTHS.
GINGHAMS.
Striped LAWNS.
PIQUES.
Japan CHECKS, &c.

WELLINGTON STREET.
7d 808 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1873.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Ex S. S. "Ava," 10th April, 1872.
GB&O or TFB 1 and 2, 2 cases Merchandise.

Ex "Tigre," 29th March, 1873.
G&JFB ... ... 2 packages.
No mark ... ... 1 case.

Ex "Hoogly," 13th March, 1873.
No mark ... ... 1 basket Iron Chain.

Ex "Amazone," 11th April, 1873.
HB, 1/8 ... ... 8 casks Beer.
Do. ... ... 1 case Samples.

Ex "Iraouaddy," 7th May, 1873.
Capt. W. Arthur... ... 1 case Wine.
PFO D No. 1964 ... ... 1 case Books.
BH, No. 1117 ... ... 1 case Merchandise.
R&C, 2/3 ... ... 2 baskets Wine.
F, 11 ... ... 1 case Effects.
JFO, 1558 ... ... 1 case Hats.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1873.

Intimations.

LEWIS'S DRAMATIC COMPANY,
(DIRECTRESS—MRS. G. B. W. LEWIS,)
WILL PERFORM AT THE
CITY HALL,
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING,
28th May, 1873,

WHEN the Performances will commence with
"CASTE!"
The most universally admired of T. W. ROBERTSON'S ELEGANT COMEDIES.

Esther Eccles..............Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS.

The Performance will commence with T. W. ROBERTSON'S ELEGANT COMEDY, in Three Acts,
"CASTE."
Characters represented.

The Honorable George D'Alroy..........Mr. G. H. LEONARD.
Captain Hautree..........Mr. GEO. ANDERSON.
Eccles..........Mr. C. HERBERTE.
Saml. Gorridge..........Mr. J. R. TAYLOR.
Dixon..........Mr. SUMPTER.
Marquise de St. Maur...Mrs. EDOUIN BRYER.
Esther Eccles..........Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS.
Polly Eccles..........Miss JENNIE NYE.

To conclude with the Musical Farce of
"THE WATERMAN."

Tom Tug (with Songs)...Mr. J. R. TAYLOR.
Robin..........Mr. G. H. LEONARD.
Mr. Bundle..........Mr. T. ANDREWS.
Mrs. Bundle..........Mrs. J. R. TAYLOR.
Willimena..........Miss E. ROGERS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Boxes..........$18.00
Gallery & First-class Parquette Seats..... 3.00
Second-class ditto.......... 2.00

The Performances will take place on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY.

ON SATURDAY THE SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
"THE OCTOROON."

Doors open at half-past eight; Performance to commence at 9.

Tickets may be had, and places secured, at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, for cash.
829 Hongkong, 27th May, 1873.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHOW, AND TAMSUI.

THE Steamship
"HAI-LOONG,"
Captain Punchard, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
3d 826 Hongkong, 27th May, 1873.

STORAGE.

IN GRANITE GODOWNS and COAL SHEDS on the Praya, with PIER for loading and discharging cargo alongside.

Apply to
THOS. HOWARD & Co.
West Point,
Hongkong, 27th May, 1873. [7d 827

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, 1872-1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Eleven Shares Nos. 306 to 316 (in respect of which the first Dividend of Tls. 80 per share has already been paid) have been placed in the hands of the Company for sale, and SEALED TENDERS for purchase of one or more of these, marked "Tender for Share No. ——," will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 7th June, 1873.

The amount of Contributory Premia attaching to the above is Tls. 9,251.67, or, say Tls. 841.06 per share.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Acting Secretary.
9d 828 Shanghai, 10th May, 1873.

Notices to Consignees.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer *NESTOR* are hereby notified that the cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the undersigned, in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 27th May, 1873.

Goods undelivered after 2nd June, 1873, will be subject to Rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
833 Hongkong, 27th May, 1873.

AMERICAN SHIP *NIGHTINGALE*, FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel, are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary is given within 4 days after date.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
tf 831 Hongkong, 26th May, 1873.

STEAMER *TEVIOT*, FROM SINGAPORE AND LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above steamer are hereby requested to send Boats alongside and take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded, unless notice to the contrary is given before NOON TO-MORROW.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
821 Hongkong, 24th May, 1873.

BELGIAN STEAMER "*NELUSKO*," FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Steamer, expected here on or about the 24th instant, are hereby informed that their Goods will be discharged, landed, and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong Pier and Godown Company (Limited).

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai, unless notice to the contrary is given within 24 hours after arrival.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 790 Hongkong, 21st May, 1873.

S. S. *PEI-HO.*

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *INDUS*, from London, in connection with the above steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong Pier and Godown Company, whence delivery may be obtained from TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at noon.

OPTIONAL CARGO will be forwarded to its destination, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 10 A.M. TO-MORROW, the 19th inst.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 24th inst., at noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
779 Hongkong, 18th May, 1873.

"THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY"
FOR 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
OF THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF
SHANGHAI,

in addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE
AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(*Designed expressly for this Work*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao..........Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow......... „ QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy........... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa........ „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow........ „ HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo......... „ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai....... „ HALL & HOLTZ.
„ .... „ KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports. „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang. „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai
Tientsin and Peking... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama......Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
„ ......Mr. E. J. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.........Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Saigon......... „ M. RIBEIRO & Co.
Singapore.......*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta........*Englishman* Office.
London.........Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ .... „ GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ ....Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
„ .... „ BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York......Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37, Park Row.

BIRTH.

On the 25th instant, the widow of the late Dr. ROBERT McCOY, Colonial Surgeon, of a daughter. [825

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 27TH, 1873.

NOBODY can fail to be struck by the extraordinary number of kidnapping cases which have been brought forward since the recent ordinances have been passed, and since the Chinese Hospital detectives have been recognised semi-officially by the Government. The circumstance is noteworthy in more respects than one, and may probably serve to explain to some extent the peculiar *modus operandi* which seems to be in vogue among the natives in respect to such matters.

It might at first appear that the large number of cases now brought forward, have come before the public as the natural result of the recent ordinance; but this is not apparently the fact, as they are all of them of such a nature that they could have been brought under the laws previously existing. We must, therefore, look for some other reason, and we have not to look very far, inasmuch as the Chinese Hospital Committee declared their anxiety to hunt out cases of the kind when they asked the Government to allow them two detectives for the purpose.

The point, however, in connection with the subject, which seems to require explanation, is this. We cannot suppose that within the last week or so there has been so marvellous an increase in the crime of kidnapping as to cause the large augmentation to the number of cases which is at present apparent; nor can we attribute this very large change exclusively to the working of the couple of detectives employed by the Hospital Committee, unless there is something very special in the nature of the arrangements made by that body in connection with these matters. It is perfectly clear that so soon as the Committee of the Hospital was desirous that kidnapping cases should be brought before the Police Court and prosecuted, such cases were hunted up, and brought to the cognisance of the authorities; and the most important point of the matter is this—namely, that unless we believe these cases have sprung up in most unusual abundance during the last week or two, it seems clear that, failing the assent and co-operation of the Hospital Committee, it has hitherto been impossible to bring kidnappers to justice.

The corollary, therefore, from the present state of affairs, seems inevitably to be that the Tung-wha Hospital is the only detective institution which can be relied upon by the Government. Without the assistance of that institution the natives are unable to bring forward cases which, the recent police reports seem to show, they are most anxious to bring to light. This being the case, it would seem quite natural and sensible that the Government should resort to that body for information concerning the crime being committed in the Colony; and to judge by the manner in which the recent Deputation to H. E. the GOVERNOR treated the subject, it would seem that this is the impression they desire to convey. It will be well, however, before the authorities carry the plan of delegating to any such body such important functions as those of detecting and prosecuting criminals, that they should bear in mind that this may work two ways—that is, if the fact that the Committee of the Chinese Hospital moves in the matter of bringing forward cases results in so extraordinary an increase in the number of the crimes brought to light, their refraining from action may be quite sufficient to prevent the authorities having cognisance of other offences or irregularities.

If the Chinese Community come to look to the Hospital Committee as the body whose aid it is necessary to invoke before they can approach either the Government or the Courts, it will very soon be out of the power of the Executive to have any direct authority over the masses of the Chinese at all, and the power of the intermediaires upon whom the Government relies, must become greater than that of the Government itself. It is against this, that the authorities in the Colony should be very carefully on their guard; as it is extremely undesirable that the large masses of the Chinese should be led to feel that they are not entitled to the protection of the Government and the assistance of the Courts as individuals, and independently of any assistance outside the recognised Government offices. The Registrar-General's Department was expressly designed as a medium of intercommunication between the natives and the Government, and the Executive is certainly going quite as far as it is safe, in its desire to establish a special means of communication with the Chinese residents, in having a department of this description. Indeed, as we have on more occasions than one pointed out, the Registrar-General's Department itself is not free from objection, and its objects would undoubtedly be far better met by there being reliable and competent European Interpreters at the Courts and the Public offices.

We are glad to state that the Penang and Madras cable is now in working order, and that messages will be accepted for India, Europe, and America as heretofore.

The last number of the *Catholico* gives an exact return of the exiled Christians in Japan, and also of the Missions in Honan, and contradicts the statement made by our contemporary, that the French Minister was about to leave. It states that the audience question was far from being settled.

Pressure of other matters has prevented our noticing the last number of the "China Review" at an earlier date. The number in question contains some very valuable papers, among which are a translation of the "Han-wan-kung," by the Rev. J. Chalmers, and a continuation of Mr. Lister's "Hour with a Chinese Romance." Among the lighter contributions are some amusing sketches under the heading of "Some very desultory Notes on China." The Rev. Ernst Faber contributes a very interesting paper upon Chinese music. He says that in music, as in so many other things, the Chinese are keeping the mean, and not the golden one, between rudeness and perfection. The Chinese system of music is one of the Greek systems, and strange to say, the worst of them, the Lydian.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

(*Viâ Russia.*)
LONDON, 15th May, 1873.

A number of Orleanists and Legitimists have agreed to attempt to overthrow M. Thiers and nominate the Duke of Aumale as President. M. Rochefoucoult has gone to Vienna to request the Count de Chambord to authorize the nomination.

Reconnoiters report that the Khivans are entrenching themselves at Klytuck, on the Dankard, and are sending their vanguard to meet Russloff (and the F) Russians.

There are dissensions in the French Ministry. M. Coulard and M. Simon have resigned.

The decision of the Turkish Suez Canal Commission is unfavourable to the Company.

The *Great Eastern* has sailed for Suez.

LONDON, 19th May, 1873.

The French Ministry is reconstituted with four new members belonging to the left Centre. Casemir Perier is Minister of the Interior.

A *Daily Telegraph* despatch from Tiflis, dated 17th instant, says that Khiva is taken and the Khan a prisoner.

The St. Petersburgh Journals believe that serious troubles are impending in Turkey, which may involve a vindication of Russian interests.

The Foreign-office has received news of the safety of Sir Samuel Baker.

The Shah has arrived in Russia.

The Italian Chambers have adopted the chief clauses in the Bill for suppressing Religious Corporations in Rome, with an amendment granting the Pope an annuity for the maintenance of the superior orders.

The Pope is recovering.

There is a lock-out of 7,000 Iron Stone miners at Cleveland, and it is feared that it will paralyse the North of England Iron trade.

The fall of Khiva is contradicted.

20th May.

The Versailles Assembly has reassembled.

The voting shows that parties are evenly balanced.

The Monarchists are disciplined and resolute, and well present a motion demanding a firm Conservative Cabinet.

The Versailles Government has presented Constitutional Bills; the Conservatives refused, however, to allow its reading.

It is asserted that France pays the next half milliard in French gold.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders in the above Company took place yesterday, the Hon. Jas Whittall in the chair. The Chairman having read the notice convening the meeting, said that no doubt the shareholders would remember the discussion which had taken place with reference to altering No. 66 and 67 of the Articles of Association, when Mr Rowett had stated he would bring forward a resolution with that object.

Mr. Rowett shortly after this entered, and then proposed the following resolution:—

"1st Special Resolution.—Whereas it is expedient that the number of shares to be held or represented by the shareholders present at the Ordinary General Meetings of the Company, and at Extraordinary General Meetings convened by the General Managers, should be one hundred instead of five hundred, as heretofore. Resolved that the word 'five' in the clauses numbered 66 and 67 of the Articles of Association of the Company be struck out and expunged, and that the word 'one' be substituted in lieu and exclusion thereof."

This was seconded by Mr. Linstead, and carried unanimously.

The following resolution was then proposed by Mr. E. D. Sassoon, seconded by Mr. Burrows, and carried unanimously:

"2nd Special Resolution.—Resolved, that Article No. 78 of the Regulations of the Company be struck out and expunged from the Articles of Association, and that an article in the words following be substituted in lieu and exclusion thereof, that is to say:—'At every adjournment there shall be present the same number of shareholders as provided for in respect of the original meeting.'"

The third resolution, which is as follows, was proposed by Mr. André, seconded by Mr. E. R. Belilios, and also carried unanimously:

"3rd Special Resolution.—Resolved, that the words and figures 'between the 20th day of February and the 10th day of March' be struck out and expunged from Article 64 of the Articles of Association of the Company, and the words 'on or before the 10th day of March' be substituted in lieu and exclusion thereof."

The CHAIRMAN explained that the object of this resolution was to enable the meeting to be called as soon as possible after the accounts were made up. That was sometimes, as was the case last year, considerably before the 10th March.

This concluded the business of the meeting, which separated with the usual compliment to the Chairman.

A young Irish girl in Sacksonville, Ill., has refused 100 dollars for her hair. It reaches the floor when she stands erect.

MARINE MAGISTRATES COURT.

May 26th.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, Esq., R. N.

GUN FIRE.

Charles Lindross, P.C. 41, charged Luy-a-chow, master of boat 1,914, with having his boat in shore after gun fire, at 9.45 p.m. on the 25th instant, at the Canton wharf.

Defendant made an excuse to the effect that his moorings had given way. Fined 50 cents.

BREACH OF HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

Charles Lindross, P.C. 41, charged Wong-hing-kum and Leung-a-loi, both boatmen, with not reporting themselves at the Harbor Master's office.

Defendants said that they did not think it necessary for such small boats. Fined 50 cents each.

ANOTHER BREACH OF HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

Charles Lindross, P.C. 41, charged Loi-muk-saw, master of junk *Shing-yan*; Chang-lui, master of junk *San-i-fat*; Tse-chan-tong, master of junk *I-tsun*; Chong-a-tuk, master of junk *Tai-li*; Tsing-shang, master of junk *Kwong-tai*; and Wong-fu, master of junk *Kwang-tung*; with having their junks anchored in the fair way on the 25th instant.

Defendants, who said they could not lie in any other place because of the tide, were fined $2 each.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

May 26th.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

STABBING AND WOUNDING.

The case in which a Manilaman named Felomeno Cara, a quartermaster on board the steamer *Avoca*, is charged with stabbing a Chinese named Asing, on board, with a sheath knife, came on yesterday.

Thomas Barcley, surgeon on board the P. & O. steamer *Avoca*, sworn, stated the defendant is a quartermaster on board; he is charged with cutting and wounding a Chinese named Asing, on Sunday, the 25th. The wounded man is under his care; he has received a dangerous wound, the stab having gone through the arm and into the right lung. The man would have to go to the Hospital.

The case was then remanded for a week.

ROBBERY AND INTIMIDATION.

The chief-engineer of the P. & O. steamer *Sunda* charged three Chinese boatmen, belonging to the P. & O. cargo-boats, with intimidation, and another with throwing overboard a quantity of coal, the property of the P. & O. Co.

Five men were arraigned in the dock.

Complainant stated the steamer was taking in coals, and the first defendant he saw deliberately throw overboard a large quantity of coals. He then went and arrested him, when the second defendant came and assisted him. The third, fourth, and fifth defendants thereon struck work with the rest, and came to rescue him. They said they would do no more work till he was released. The police were sent for, and defendants were all taken into custody; the second defendant was taken by mistake.

His Worship, after lecturing the defendants in reference to their thievish habits, their combining in societies to protect thieves, and illustrating the difference of power to gain redress in English courts of law and Chinese courts, sent the first defendant to two months' hard labor; the second was discharged, and the rest sent to six weeks' hard labor each.

ASSAULT AND ABUSE.

Chun-a-look, mistress of Chinese brothel called the Look-seen, Hollywood-road, charged two respectably dressed Chinese with being drunk and running against her wilfully, and the first with abusing her when she remonstrated.

Sikh constable No. 672 said first defendant was drunk and obstreperous.

First defendant was fined $1, and the second defendant was discharged.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

Wong-a-yow, Chinese sergeant No. 130, charged a man named Wong-a-fook, whom he arrested at the sing-song at Yow-mah-tee, identifying him as a man who had been deported.

Mr. J. W. Watts, head turnkey in the Victoria Gaol, sworn, stated he recognised the defendant as an old offender, by name Wong-a-fook. He was sentenced in 1868 for robbery to three years' penal servitude, and to be three times publicly flogged 25 strokes each time. He broke away from the chain-gang in the Gap in October, 1870, was tried at the sessions same month, and sentenced to two years' more penal servitude. On the 9th November, 1872, he received a conditional pardon, under Ordinance 1 of 1860, never to return again.

Defendant admitted all this, and was sent to 12 months' hard labor.

ANOTHER OLD OFFENDER.

Wong-a-sow, an old offender, was charged by a Chinese woman named Low-sum-fook, with the robbery of five jackets at Yow-mah-tee.

Complainant, declared, said she is a married woman, residing at Yow-mah-tee. On Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, she left her house, leaving her daughter, 15 years of age, in charge. A short time after returning with water, she met the defendant coming from the direction of her house with a bundle, and the handkerchief the bundle was in she recognised as her own. She did not say anything to him; but went on to the house, and asked her daughter whether she had given a man the handkerchief, and she answered "No." She then went after the defendant, and found him on board the pass boat, when the handkerchief was found to contain five jackets, her property.

This was corroborated by a woman named Choy-yee-moey, who resided in the same house.

Defendant denied the charge, said it was a trumped up one. He was going to Hongkong, and arrangements were made with complainant's son to pay between them, but they disagreed in consequence, and fought, when the man's mother came with a bundle, and preferred the charge now brought for revenge.

Complainant's son, Cheong-a-'ng, denied the assertion, said he was passing, and seeing his mother on board the pass boat, naturally went to see what she was doing there, when the defendant pushed him down; this was seen by the boatmen.

The case was then remanded till Wednesday, for further evidence and previous convictions.

KIDNAPPING.

Mr. King, Inspector of Brothels, charged a man named Foong-a-lee, with kidnapping a woman and attempting to sell her at Macao.

Complainant said the mistress of brothel No. 41, Square-street, applied to him to have the name of an inmate named Foong-a-yee taken off the list, and from inquiry made he suspected something wrong, and then had the woman Foong-a-yee brought to him. He made enquiries from her, and it appeared the mistress of the brothel wanted to send her away in custody of the defendant, to sell her at some other place. He questioned the mistress, and she said the defendant wanted to sell the girl to her. A sale of the girl to prostitution being against the girl's will, he charged the defendant, under the new ordinance for the protection of women.

Fong-a-yee, declared, said the defendant was a relation of hers on her husband's side, a clansman. Two months back her husband took sick in her native place, and shortly after died. Leaving her dead husband in the hands of his relatives, she asked the defendant to bring her to Hongkong, to place her in some family house, so that $50 might be raised to pay the expenses of burying her husband. The defendant took her away and brought her to Hongkong; he then took her to the brothel of one Chun-a-lat, No. 41, Square-street, and the mistress promised to pay the money. She was thereon placed on the list as a prostitute on the 2nd May, but the mistress refused to pay, saying she wanted to send her to San Francisco, and as she did not want to go there, the mistress beat her with a rattan across the shoulders.

At this stage the mistress of the brothel, Chun-a-lat, was placed on the charge-sheet, charged under the same ordinance with attempting to sell the girl to prostitution, and with beating her, because she refused to go where she wished to send her to.

Witness resumed evidence, and said that finding he could get no money from the second defendant, the first defendant came to take her away, to sell her at some other place.

First defendant admitted he brought the complainant to Hongkong, and took her to the second defendant's house to sell her. The second defendant promised to pay $50, and finding he could not get any money, told the second defendant he must take her away, as he wanted to realise money to bury his brother, whom he found dead at Canton when he went on a visit from Hongkong. He was employed in a photography shop in Hongkong, in the Queen's Road Central, named Fung-a-hung.

Witness resumed evidence, and capsized the whole she said before, saying that she came down to Hongkong herself on the 22nd, and was taken to the brothel, and entered on the list on the 24th. As an excuse for her changeableness in her story, she said she was so sorry at the loss of her husband, and the difficulty she was placed in through having no money to bury him, that she hardly knew what she said.

At this stage the master of the photography shop was sent for. On his arrival, and being declared, he said the defendant was his clansman. He has a clansman at Canton, but does not know his name, a brother to the defendant. Defendant used to live with him, and a few days back defendant came to him and said he was going to Canton, as he had heard his brother was dead; after this, he returned and brought with him a woman, whom he said was his sister, and had brought to Hongkong to raise money to pay his debts. The defendant was not employed by him, he merely came to his house, saying he was a clansman, and took a meal.

Another attempt was made to elicit some truthful evidence from the woman Fong-a-yee, but she appeared to be stupid, as if she had been drugged.

Inspector King said when he first saw the witness she appeared to be drugged more so than now.

The mistress of the brothel was asked how it was that the woman got in the state she presented herself in court, and she made answer she did not know. The woman, she said, was brought to her for sale, she bought her, and placed her on the list, and when she had earned her some money she would have paid for her, but she wanted money in advance before she had earned any.

The case was then remanded till the girl recovered her senses.

MORE KIDNAPPING

Lum-a-wan, a hawker, charged a coolie catcher named Low-a-hong, with kidnapping, or decoying himself and his cousin, Wong-kum-fook, to Macao.

Complainant said himself and his cousin, who was a rice pounder, resided in one house together. On the 7th May he saw the defendant in the house for the first time, and he heard him say to Wong-kum-fook he had better go to his shop at Macao and become a cook. His cousin said very well. At 1 p.m. he passed the defendant's cake shop, and saw his cousin Wong-kum-fook in the shop, and he told him he was going to Macao in the steamer; he did not see him any more. On the 9th instant he was passing the defendant's shop, when he saw him in the shop. Defendant said to him his cousin was in Macao in good employment, and he had better go too, and he would get him as good. He made answer very well, and the defendant then gave him a new jacket, as he had a very old one on at the time, remarking that Hongkong was no place now for employment. On the 10th instant he went to Macao with the defendant, and he took him to a house where opium smoking was going on. He stayed there two days, when the defendant said that as there was no employment now, he had better hawk for a time, but he replied there did not appear to be any trade for hawking fruit. The defendant then said you must go to the authorities, and acknowledge your willingness to emigrate; he did so, and gave his name as Chun-a-yow. He was then escorted with Wong-kum-fook and two others by four Portuguese to the shop, but on the road he ran away; Wong-kum-fook could not run away, as his hands were fast. The police stopped him as he ran, and on informing them, they let him go; this was on the 12th. On Saturday last he came to Hongkong, and went to defendant's house, and asked him how about Wong-kum-fook. The defendant said, "Now hold your tongue about this matter, and here is a dollar." He took the dollar and went and redeemed some jackets out of pawn with it, and then went at once and reported at the Police Station, West Point. He was sent to point defendant out, when he found him gone, and did not find him till 8 p.m. of the 24th.

This case was then remanded to have the books of the defendant brought forward, and the pawnbroker where the complainant's jackets had been pawned.

The case having been resumed in the afternoon, other evidence cropped up, which upset complainant's evidence completely, it turning out that complainant, Lum-a-wan, and defendant, had acted in co-partnership together in the kidnapping of the alleged cousin, Wong-kum-fook, of complainant, and that Lum-a-wan, the complainant, brought the charge against Low-a-hong because he could not get his share of the proceeds, he refusing to give any money demanded. Lum-a-wan was then placed in the dock besides Low-a-hong, and each were sentenced to three months' hard labor.

KIDNAPPING AGAIN.

The case in which Hü-lum-sing, a coolie employed by Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., charged a Chinese coolie named Mok-a-foon, with kidnapping his cousin, named Hü-a-chee, to Macao, came on again yesterday. A considerable amount of evidence was taken for the defence, but not sufficient to counterbalance the evidence for the prosecution.

Defendant was therefore called on the find security in one householder, $25, for three months.

A BELOVED HUSBAND.

Mr. W. Wilson charged a sandle-maker named Chun-a-shing, with making several invasions on his promises, and threatening his wife's amah, Wong-a-leen, who is the wife of defendant, because she refused to give him $15, which he (complainant) had supplied her to buy clothing with for use on the passage to England, she having engaged to accompany his family home by the next mail. This was corroborated by the amah, Wong-a-leen, who said she did not want to give defendant money, or to see him.

Defendant was thereon called to find security to keep the peace for three months, in one householder, $50.

LARCENY.

Chong-a-yee, a barber, was charged by Yuen-a-hon, shopman of the Po-wah shop, Yow-mah-tee, with taking advantage of his coming into the house to shave the inmates, and walking off with two jackets hung up to dry on the staircase. The case being well proven against the defendant, he was sent to three months' hard labor.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

A WET INSIDE AND A DUCKING OUTSIDE.

A French seaman named *Towerer*, was charged by P.C. 247, with being drunk and disorderly, assaulting the police, and jumping into the sea on two occasions.

Defendant, who said he was very drunk, was fined $1.

SELLING MILITARY PROPERTY.

James Carry, private in H.M. Royal Artillery, was charged by P.C. No. 60, with trying to sell a part of his kit in Lower Lascar-row, and M. Murphy, a seaman on board the steamer *Glenroy*, with assisting the first defendant to sell same.

Complainant stated on Sunday evening he heard that a soldier was trying to sell his kit. He therefore went to Jenkins' Boarding-house, and saw the first defendant with a pair of boots in his hand, and second defendant had a pair of artillery trowsers in his possession, with the stripes taken off. His informant told him that the second defendant had asked a West Indian to sell the boots for the first defendant. Second defendant denied that he knew anything about the boots, but the trowsers were given him by a soldier. In the charge-room, second defendant admitted that the first defendant gave him the boots to sell for $1.

In answer to first defendant, witness said he never saw him sell the boots, nor give them to the West Indian.

First defendant said he gave the boots to the second defendant because he was hard-up; the boots are not his last issue, they were the boots issued before the last.

Second defendant said first defendant gave the boots to him to sell for $1; he told him he did not know much about the town, so he gave them to a black fellow to sell. He got the trowsers from William Dunstan, a private in H.M. Royal Artillery. He told him to wear them at sea, as they were no good to him, and if he did not take them he would only give them to a coolie. He gave nothing for them.

Mr. Watts stated the second defendant only came out of gaol three days back; he formerly belonged to H.M.'s 10th Regiment, and sailed in the *Adventure* to Singapore, where it appears he got discharged.

Jeremiah Picket, sworn, stated the second defendant, accompanied with the first defendant brought him a pair of boots and trowsers, to Jenkins' Boarding-house, to sell. He saw the trowsers were military trowsers, and he therefore would have nothing to do with them; the boots he was not so certain of. He told him he would see about them by-and-bye. Shortly after the police came to the house, and after some conversation they were taken into custody. Both defendants had been drinking, but were not drunk.

In answer to second defendant, witness said he gave the boots back to him.

First defendant was handed over to the military authorities to be tried. Second defendant was remanded to gaol, as there was a strong suspicion of his being a deserter from H.M. 10th Regiment.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

A coolie was charged by the police with the unlawful possession of a lever clock.

The schoolmaster of the Government School at Sheik-tong-tsoy, declared, said the clock produced was his property. On Sunday he went out, and left the school room in charge of two pupils, who during his absence went out to play and locked the door; on their return they found the lock had been wrenched off, and some persons had entered the premises and committed a robbery. On his own return he found the two boys crying, and they informed him of what had happened. He saw that the lock had been wrenched off, and a clock and other things had been taken.

Inspector Grimes said the defendant was apprehended in Taipingshan, whilst the complainant's house is near the Gas Works.

Defendant said the clock was not the complainant's, it belonged to his father, and came out of the Fook-loong shop. He took the clock out of his father's house in his absence, to pawn, to pay off some of his gambling debts.

The case was then remanded to Thursday next, for witnesses to be brought forward on both sides.

ANCIENT CHINESE POEMS.

GIRLHOOD RECOLLECTIONS.

A daughter of the House of Wei, longing to revisit her early home, and to share in the pastimes of her youth.

(*She-King, Part 1st, Book 5th, Ode 5th.*)

While with long and tapering bamboo reeds
You angle in the waters of the Ke,
My thought of you, all other thoughts exceeds,
And gladly, quickly, by your side would be—
But I'm too far away, to go to thee.

Upon the left, the stream of Hundred Springs—
Upon the right, the waters of the Ke!
But what are now these pleasant streams to me,
Since wedlock duties new to maiden brings?
Brothers she leaves, and parents equally.

The waters of the Ke are on the right—
The stream of Hundred Springs the leftward hems;
On either bank see walking maidens bright—
How shine, through artful smiles, the teeth so white!
How move, to measured steps, the girdle gems.

The waters of the Ke, how smooth they flow!
Behold the boats of pine—each cedar oar!
O! to its banks, in carriage could I go
To ramble as in girlhood, there once more—
My grief 'twould banish, and my heart restore!

FRIENDSHIP UNDER CHANGE OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

(*She-King, Part 2nd, Book 5th, Ode 7th.*)

The bland east wind now gently blows,
The wind is followed by the rain;
In time of fear and dread of foes;
As one, were we, and not as twain;
But in your rest-time, or when gay,
You've turned and cast me then away!

The bland east wind now gently blows,
The wind is followed by the storm;
And when your fear and dread arose,
You placed me in your heart most warm;
But in your time of rest and joy,
You've cast me off, like worthless toy!

The bland east wind now gently blows,
But o'er the rock-crown'd hill-tops, see
No grass, but's dying where it rose—
And with'ring too, is every tree!
My smallest faults so fill'd your thought
That all my virtues were forgot!

HANKOW.

(*From an Occasional Correspondent of the Courier.*)

17th May, 1873.

Our market has opened. This annual event took place on the afternoon of the 16th inst., Messrs. Sassoon having the honor of securing the "blue ribbon" of the Tea market. Teamen adhered to their intention of not shewing musters until the bulk had arrived, consequently fewer samples were on offer than at the opening of any previous season. About 18 musters were exhibited, and some expressions of surprise are made at the anxiety displayed to supply the London market in the face of late disastrous advices. Prices shew an advance of from Tls. 1 to 2 on the opening of last season, and Teamen, who were prepared for a decline, are astonished at the "very curio" barbarian. They celebrated the opening at their splendid Keangse guild, where much champagne was consumed and the morning revealed many sore heads. As regards quality it is difficult to speak, until a greater variety is on offer. So far, nothing striking has come under our notice. The system of not offering musters until the bulk has arrived, is a splendid lever in the hands of the Chinese against our impatient cha-szes.

The market is more quietly fed, as one chop is sold it is replaced. At the close of the first day, the cream of our Tea-tasters were exhausting themselves on some few musters. The ways of the "pidgin" are strange. Freights promise to rule the same as last year, but the River steadily refuses to rise, and there is some doubt about the steamers being able to pass some of the channels. Under these circumstances, the *Cognoscenti* have preferred shipping to Shanghai with the view of catching the *Ulysses*. The *Glengyle* will leave on the 19th inst. with 500 tons for transhipment. To the new River Company and the O. S. S. Co. will probably fall the laurels of putting the first Teas on the London market—thus neutralising the efforts of the other splendid vessels loading here.

The P. & O. has circulated the *Venetia* as follows:—

FREIGHT	£5.00	per ton.
If first steamer Home from Hankow	5.10	„
2 days in advance of any steamer from Hankow	5.15	„
3 days	6.00	„
4 „	6.10	„
5 „	6.15	„
6 „	7.00	„

At the first blush there is some dissatisfaction at the complication of rates. For outside steamers £5 per ton may be the figure. Last year's sweep has been at last settled in favour of the *Agamemnon*.

YOKOHAMA.

(*Daily News.*)

A correspondent sends us the following extract from a private letter from Yokohama, dated the 10th inst.:—"The Grand Stand and paddock stalls were burnt clean down two nights ago, so we have to make temporary arrangements, which, as the Races were to begin on the 14th, is slightly inconvenient."

IMPORTANT BANKING CASE.

(*Summarised from the "N. C. Daily News."*)
(*Concluded.*)

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT, SHANGHAI.
9th May, 1873.

Before Sir E. KORNEY, Kt., *Chief-Judge*.

J. CRAWFORD and others, trading as MILSOM and TOD, *v.* THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Claim for Tls. 3,000 damages.

For Plaintiffs—Mr. Wainewright.

For Defendants—Messrs. Rennie and Miller.

Before the following Jury, viz:—Messrs. R. Francis, W. S. Gubbins, A. A. Krauss, L. A. Simmonds, and R. H. Artindate.

Mr. Rennie having opened the case for defendants, called the following evidence:—

Ewen Cameron, sworn, stated.—I am manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Shanghai. On the afternoon of 4th April, about 1.30 or 2 o'clock, I heard that Messrs. Milsom Poy and Berry of Lyons had suspended payment. I at once went to Messrs. Milsom and Tod's office here. I first, however, made enquiries as to whether any of their cheques were being presented, and gave instructions that payment should be delayed until my return. I saw Mr. Will Tod at their office. He said he understood the mission on which I had come, that the manager to the French Bank had been there, and had informed him that the firm of Milsom Poy and Ch. Berry had failed. Upon that I remaked that there was a cheque presented for Tls. 4,663, and as he was aware we held a large amount of their paper I asked him to withdraw it, as we would not be able to pay it. I asked him whether in the event of the drafts coming back they would be able to take them up, and so far as I recollect he said: "I must confess, I think we will not be in a position to pay them." In the course of a conversation which lasted about five minutes, he referred a second time to this, and expressed regret that the Bank should be a loser. I gave orders when I returned that no more cheques should be paid, as I had already ordered the Tls. 4,663 one. I sent for Mr. Tod next morning, with a view to arranging the withdrawal of the cheque. I point blank asked if they could take up their bills, and he said he did not think they could. We had £20,000 of their bills on Milsom Poy and Berry. I told him at the first interview we had about 12 lakhs of francs, and that we had a number falling due about 5th April. I telegraphed our London agent asking whether any drafts by Milsom & Tod, Shanghai, on Milsom Poy and Berry, had been dishonoured; and received a reply dated the 12th, in cipher, of which I am shown a translation.

His Lordship said he had no objection to the telegram being read, but he would not like the public to suppose for a moment that, because it was admitted, telegrams should be received as evidence for the future. A man might telegraph his correspondent, and suggest to him for a certain purpose to reply so-and-so and so-and-so.

Mr. Rennie did not press to have the telegram read.

Witness.—We previously received a telegram from our London agents stating that Milsom Poy and Berry had suspended. Previous to that no cheque was actually dishonoured. On the morning of the 5th, Mr. Tod stated that the plaintiffs had no intention of claiming damages against the Bank. All the bills have a collateral security attached to them with a letter of hypothecation in this form. (Form read.) I was led to believe by Messrs. Milsom & Tod that it was doubtful whether they would be able to take up the return drafts, and that a number of these would be dishonoured. I was referred to about 11 o'clock as to whether the procuration on the cheque was sufficient, and I gave instructions to pay, and at the same time to send for the procuration. I was told the cheque was paid. Mr. Robinson waited on me with this cheque in his hand on the 7th in the interests of the Chinaman, Tsung-tah, and asked for the amount. Finding that a settlement which I considered equivalent to a payment had been made between my compradore and the native Bank shroff on the 4th, I ordered that the money, having been since received back, should be repaid. At the interviews with Mr. Tod I asked whether they would be able to meet their drafts, and he gave me the impression that they would not. I have been five years a Bank manager. It is always the case that if there is a probability of drafts being dishonoured the drawer should give security that he will take them up on their return. The Banker always requires the drawer to make agreements, and if necessary eventually to pay them.

By Mr. Wainewright.—It is always the case that additional security is taken where the produce is likely to prove insufficient. Even if the bill is over-secured, it is looked upon as dishonoured when the party fails, and the drawers should then arrange with a third party to take it up. Additional security is usually offered by a new man stepping in, in lieu of the name retired from the bill. This could be done by telegram, and might take a couple of days. It was a matter of an hour after we heard the news of the suspension that we refused the cheques. I had not the intelligence direct, I heard it in Shanghai. I learnt before going to Messrs. Milsom & Tod's that a cheque of theirs was in our cashier's hands. The instructions I gave, when returned, was to stop all cheques—to pay no more on Messrs. Milsom & Tod's account. I was aware at that time of the amount of their paper bought and outstanding, which I stated to Mr. Tod. The bills must be in the Bank's hands till taken up by Messrs. Milsom Poy and Ch. Berry. The Bank never sells, and cannot sell documentary bills; clean bills can be transferred from one hand to another. I received the telegram of the 12th, on the 13th. The bills were maturing from the end of March to the end of May; there is one I believe of later date for some £1,800. Without referring to the books I cannot say whether the amount I have stated as out will all be due by the end of May. I thought it unnecessary to ask Milsom & Tod for further security, as they feared they would be unable to meet the bills in full.

To the Court.—The bills are bought in the regular course of business through the broker. Messrs. Milsom & Tod had no special advantage by being customers of the Bank; it was entirely apart from the question of current account. Suppose default made in any particular, I proceed immediately against the drawer, under clause 5 of the letter of hypothecation, to make good any such default. I don't remember a case occurring analogous to those provided for under that clause. As it is put in the letter of hypothecation, it is understood that we can draw on the drawers at 60 days' sight for default, but I do not recollect a case occurring in which this has been done. It is the practice to require additional margin if the Bank has any reason to suppose the security has become insufficient.

To Mr. Rennie.—We would not apply to drawers whom I believed to be insolvent to give additional security.

To the Court.—I consider any man insolvent if he cannot meet any legal claim, however awkward. If a merchant came to me and represented his position, supposing we held certain bills against certain silk, I might not make him insolvent. I am entitled to require the amount of the bills from him though his silk is not sold.

His Lordship said, under such a system of credit, it would seem to be necessary for a merchant to have at command a capital against emergencies like the present, of twice the amount to which he traded.

Witness.—He may arrange a fresh credit on it. If Milson and Tod came and stated that they were able to meet a deficit on the outturn of the silk, it might be all right; but it is well known that there has been a depreciation of 25 or 30 per cent. on all produce shipped from Shanghai this year. We bought the bills originally believing that the firm in Lyons was well able to take them up.

To Mr. Rennie.—Though such a case has never occurred, I consider we should come on the drawers for the amount of the bills, leaving them to realise the security. The amount paid for the bills is usually placed to the credit of the customer's current account.

Mr. Rennie having summed up for defendants,

His Lordship charged the jury, saying he thought the case was one which they, as commercial men, would not find much difficulty in disposing of. The learned counsel for the defendants had some difficulty at the commencement in finding out what were the substantial issues to be tried by a jury. He (his Lordship) confessed that he had not any great difficulty in finding them out, and he hoped he would not have much diffiulty in explaining them. In the first place the plaintiffs said: "You were our Bankers; you had, on a running account, a balance; we drew certain cheques against this balance, and you refused them; in so doing you caused us considerable damage, for which we seek to get a sum named by a jury, as well as the sum you refused to pay us, which still remains in your hands." He need not tell the jury that a Bank was bound to honour the cheques of a customer so long as he did not overdraw. Then they came to what would justify refusal, and if the jury thought defendants had made out a case entitling them to refuse, they would find for the Bank. They started with the fact that a large sum of money, upwards of Tls. 6,000 was in the Bank, and on the 4th April the plaintiffs drew a cheque for Tls. 4,663.82, in favour of a certain Tsung-tah, to which cheque the first issue had reference. Plaintiffs said that Tsung-tah went to the Bank, presented the cheque and was paid, but after making such payment, and on the same day, the Bank "applied for the moneys so paid by them, alleging, contrary to what was the truth and the fact, that at the time of making such payment they had not moneys of the plaintiffs in their hands sufficient for the payment of the said cheque and available for that purpose, and that the said cheque had been paid by mistake, and in consequence and by reason of the allegations aforesaid the defendants obtained repayment of the moneys so paid by them, and the said cheque was returned to the plaintiffs dishonoured." This was the plaintiffs' statement, and which they believed to be the fact. And from the evidence with reference to the obtaining back the money, the jury had to ascertain whether the cheque was practically dishonoured. From the copy of the account current produced, the jury would see that, on the debit side, the cheque was passed as paid, and this was the reason why he had asked Mr. Greig if that entry was made on date. He had asked the question also, because there was no such entry in the passbook, which was made up and sent to plaintiffs on the 7th. And they might assume from this that the entry was not made in the Bank books on date, because the fact was the money had not been then paid. He had rather pressed Mr. Greig on the point, because it was possible, as Mr. Rennie seemed to think, that by some means there had been a payment between the Chinaman and the compradore, and that so far as the Bank was concerned it had fulfilled its obligation. His direction to the jury upon this issue was, did they find that the cheque was dishonoured in fact—if they did, they must find for the plaintiffs, because the defendants had money in their hands to meet it, unless they were justified in refusing to part with it; but to this point he would afterwards refer. There was no question that the Tls. 100 cheque was presented and dishonoured, and this was the second issue. He might notice also that the cheque for Tls. 4,663.82 got back into the hands of the plaintiffs on the 4th—how is not clear if it was paid; but the evidence was that Tsung-tah brought it back; and to ascertain whether they really meant to refuse it, Mr. Tod went with him to the Bank on the 5th, and presented it again; and the answer was—not, we have paid that cheque and do not mean to pay it twice—but a simple refusal. Whether on the 4th or on the 5th, however, it appeared to him that the balance of evidence was in favour of the plaintiffs' statement that the cheque was not then paid, or if paid, the money was got back again; and with regard to the Tls. 100 cheque, there was no question that it was presented and refused. The only thing disputed by the defendants was, whether they had money in the running account out of which it could and ought to have been paid. If the jury were of opinion, however, that there was over Tls. 6,000 at the credit of plaintiffs' current account, knowing that no other cheque had been presented or paid, except that for Tls. 4,663.82, they must be also of opinion that there was sufficient in their hands to meet the Tls. 100 cheque. He might point out that defendants held, in fact, a good deal more than Tls. 6,000, because on the morning of the 5th plaintiffs paid in a cheque from the Deutsche Bank to their credit, which raised their funds to about Tls. 11,000. He now came to the question of law as it affected defendants' statements put forward in justification of their acts. Defendants said they had received information of the suspension of some of the parties to the bills which they had bought from the plaintiffs, and in respect of which they held as collateral security some silk, and having heard this they thought themselves justified in refusing to part with the funds they had in hand. He confessed it appeared to him rather a dangerous doctrine for a Bank to hold or act on, that upon such rumours they were at once to stop payment of a customer's cheques. Assuming that the firm at Lyons did stop payment, that did not prove that the bills would not be taken up, those people might have reserves of their own or friends who would come forward. There was at any rate the silk, and that might be disposed of. It might be perfectly true that the silk might sell at a loss to the exporters, that the acceptors of the bills had no funds, or that their friends would not assist them, and that the bills would ultimately come back upon the drawers, all this was possible, perhaps probable; but a probable and possible liability furnished no reason for evading a positive existing liability. Defendants had no recourse against the drawer until after the happening of certain events. Was there any positive evidence that the bills had been dishonoured? It was for the jury to say. But even if there were, it seemed to him the real meaning to be attached to this letter of hypothecation was that the Bank was not to hold the silk and make the drawer pay at the same time. Its affect was that they were at liberty to sell, and, in the event of deficiency, became entitled to draw on plaintiffs at 60 days' sight. The jury might be better able to judge of the meaning of these clauses than he was, but not being a commercial man he could hardly conceive the intention of the contract to be that the merchant was, while the silk remained unsold in the hands of purchasers of the bills, to be liable to the amount of the bills and be obliged to find all the cash necessary to take them up. It appeared to him that a man would have to be provided with an enormous capital if, besides buying and paying for goods, and pledging them, he was yet to meet all the bills if they came back, the goods not having been sold. But whether this was the intention or not, was there meanwhile any evidence that any, and which, of these particular bills were dishonoured?—he could not find that there was a tittle. With regard to the sale of the bills to the defendants, the jury should remember that when these contracts were made, the solvency of the parties formed an element in the purchase, and the Banker took what he believed to be sufficient security, but he (his Lordship) did not see why, if the seller happened to be a customer of the Banker, the latter was to go and lay his hands on the customer's money before actual knowledge of the non-payment of the bills. In seemed to him extraordinary that, these bills being bought through a broker, and there being no particular facility or credit given to the seller more than if he had not been a customer of the Bank, the latter should stand in a better position than say—the Oriental Bank, where Milsom & Tod had no account current, supposing it had bought the bills—and that it would be a dangerous element in business to extend a Banker's lien so far. There was here a positive liability on the part of the Bank to the plaintiffs, there was only a possible liability on the part of the plaintiffs towards the Bank, and as a debt which was not due could not be pleaded as a set-off against one which was due, he was of opinion that the Bank was not justified in holding the funds forming plaintiffs' account current. With reference to the injury plaintiffs had sustained, it was not necessary to prove special damage; Lord Tenterden remarked in one case that it was a serious discredit and injury to have a draft refused even for a small sum, and he need not tell the jury there could hardly be an act more injurious to a person in trade than to have his cheques refused. In such a case the sufferer was not bound to prove special damage. The jury should consider what it might probably be and fix its amount, which should not be excessive nor vindictive, but such damages as might be fair compensation for the injury. Plaintiffs had claimed Tls. 3,000; they might have claimed Tls. 20,000 or Tls. 50,000. In a case he quoted the cheque refused was for £111, and the time for which payment was withheld was two or three days, and the jury gave £500 damages, which the Court refused to reduce. If the jury were of opinion—and as a matter of law he thought they ought to take it to be so—that the defendants were not justified under the circumstances in refusing to cash the cheque, because they had no positive evidence that those bills which were out would be dishonoured, they would find a verdict for the plaintiffs. As he had already said, there was nothing more than a possible liability on the bills at the moment, and this could not be set off against the positive liability of the Bank to honour their customer's cheques, and the jury should say now whether plaintiffs were entitled to draw for the whole or what portion of the amount of their balance.

Mr. Rennie said his objection hitherto had only reference to the question of Tsung-tah's cheque, but he now wished to extend it to the taking of accounts as prayed in the second prayer of the petition.

His Lordship said the account prayed for by plaintiffs was this—what in the Banker's books on 4th or 5th April, were we entitled to draw for?—and the jury should state this as well as the damages. The latter they should make sufficient, but not vindictive, for unquestionably the plaintiffs had proved special damage, although they were not bound to do so. The evidence as to the account was very clear, the amount was something like Tls. 6,444.92.

Mr. Wainewright recalled to his Lordship that there was a claim of Tls. 75 against the plaintiffs, which they admitted.

His Lordship said the jury could take that into consideration.

After a brief consultation,

Mr. Francis said the jury found for the plaintiffs, damages Tls. 3,000, and that they were entitled to a balance of account of Tls. 6,369.92.

His Lordship said he entirely concurred with the jury in their verdict, and he only hoped that as there was a very important question arising out of this case, as to what were the legal rights of Bankers, it would be referred home, for he did not desire that the points of law involved should rest upon his unsupported opinion.

A large quantity of specie, valued at some £1,200, has just been recovered from the wreck of the Crescent City, which was lost off Clonakilty about three years ago.

At the Thames police-court, a sailor has been punished for deserting from his ship at Sydney. The captain met him again at Green's Sailors' Home, where he was about to be paid for the home voyage in another ship. Besides forfeiting all his pay, he was sentenced to 12 weeks hard labour in gaol.

THE SUGAR MITE.
(Indian Economist.)

Professor Wallace, of Glasgow, states that the acarus, or sugar-mite, may be usually detected in brown muscovado sugar, by dissolving a few ounces in about an equal quantity of tepid water, when after a short time, the acari, if present, come to the surface, and are readily recognised by the aid of a pocket-lens, and even by the naked eye. In some samples of sugar examined in the manner stated, the surface of the liquid was a moving mass of animal life. Professor Wallace states that refined sugar is not infested with acari, being free from the azotised principles upon which they subsist. Raw sugar contains a small proportion of vegetable albumen and caseine, and these constitute the food of the animal.

A SEVERE SENTENCE.
(Spectator.)

The sentence passed by Judge Lawson on Mr. McAleese, the publisher of the *Ulster Examiner*, for an act of undoubted contempt of Court, is, to say the least of it, somewhat severe. The articles incriminated imputed both to the Crown and to the Judge unfairness in the administration of the law founded on religious and party preference. The Judges have generally exercised their discretion in regard to such offence with so much dignity and forbearance, that we are reluctant to consider the necessity of imposing any restraint upon a prerogative power eminently essential to the protection of justice. But it may be fairly doubted whether it is necessary in the present age to inflict such a sentence as four months' imprisonment and a fine of £250 on even a journalist, even in Belfast, without allowing him the opportunity of trial by jury.

THE BOTTOM OF THE ATLANTIC.
(Spectator.)

The *Challenger* appears to be picking up very curious creatures from the bottom of the Atlantic. It has dredged up creatures almost entirely composed of eyes, in which the body is a mere appendage to the eyes, and another, a crustacea, in which the eyes—if there ever were any—have taken leave of the body, and the body is totally blind, but furnished with the most delicate claws, by which the animal feels its way about. It seems not surprising that in the deep-sea depths there should either be a very highly-developed apparatus of vision, or none at all. The light must be exceedingly small in amount, and therefore if the creature is to use it, it must have the finest possible sense of vision. There would be no natural advantage in common eyes in such a medium—probably a natural disadvantage, as if it could not see with them, it would be always getting injured in them. And that may be the reason why these extremes of eyelessness and eyefulness meet.

NEW METHOD OF MAKING MEAT.
(Indian Economist.)

Professor Artus, of Jena, says the *Journal of Applied Science*, recommends a new method of making extract of meat, which is said to possess the advantage over that of Liebig of retaining the albumen, gelatine, and fat, which are removed by Liebig's process, but which would seem, from recent experiments, to be the really nutritious element of the meat. For this purpose, an extract of meat is first made with cold water by means of a simple apparatus; this dissolves out the soluble salts, the albumen, and part of the gelatine. The meat, after having undergone this process, is then boiled for an hour in a Papin's digester, and the liquid pressed out. The fat is skimmed off its surface, and this extract is mixed with the cold extract, and the mixture is then evaporated at a proper consistence in a sand-bath, or better, in a vacuum apparatus. This seems a much better way of preparing an extract of meat than any of the methods which necessitate the throwing away of the most valuable of its constituents.

RUMFORD'S BURGLAR ALARM.
(Alta.)

Max Adeler thus tells how it was. Since then Rumford guards his establishment with a dog. Rumford keeps a dry goods store, and dreading robbery, he procured a patent "burglar alarm," fastened it to the doors and windows, and attached it to a huge gong. All the policemen in that neighbourhood were paid by Rumford, and instructed, whenever they heard the gong, to go for the burglars then and there, and to seize them at all hazards. For a while all went well enough. But the fifth night the wind blew savagely, and shook the store doors so severely that it set off the alarm. When Rumford heard it he seized a club, and turning on the gas full head, dashed into the store for the purpose of macerating the ruffians who he supposed were preying upon his property. Just then the police arrived, accompanied by a crowd of excited citizens. One detachment went around to the rear of the store, the other stayed in front. These looked through the hole in the door, and thought they saw the burglar in the act. They went for him. With a crowbar they smashed the door and shop-windows, and entered with drawn revolvers. This scared Rumford, and he dodged behind the counter. The policemen fired fifteen shots at him, and the party in the rear effected an entrance. A moment afterward, twelve more shots were aimed at Rumford. Then the myrmidons of the law dashed up, caught him by the collar, laid him out on the floor and hammered him up in a humorous manner, for a few minutes, with their clubs. When his bones were thoroughly mellowed, somebody discovered it was Rumford. It cost him $600 for plate-glass and doors, $2 for arnica, and the loss of a month's time spent in seclusion, waiting for the bumps on his forehead to go down. Then he ripped out the burglar-alarm, discontinued his acquaintance with the police, and bought a dog. May be there are worse disgusted men than he; but there are few persons who infuse so much energy, earnestness and whole-souled sincerity in their disgust.

REFORM IN SERMONS.
(Liberal Review.)

The sermon has been and is much abused—so much so that it has become to many men, who are neither atheists nor reprobates, a thing to be avoided by all means, or, failing that, to be abridged, endured, slept through, anything but listened to. It cannot be denied that much of this feeling is the result of our increasing hatred of anything like physical discomfort or penance, and our natural distaste for all things sacred and spiritual. But preach as the preacher may against the world, the flesh, and the devil, we cannot abolish either of them, and the second will cling to us persistently even in church, while the other two are never very far off. What better opportunity can the mind have for wandering into secular thoughts, than the weary, sleepy, forty-five minutes of a poor sermon? The slight impression which even a good sermon makes in the first twenty minutes is more than dissipated by the concluding twenty, "and the last state of that man is worse than the first"—because he rises weary, impatient, exasperated, and painfully aware that in enduring, as he has done, he has been a martyr to public opinion more than to his own sense of right.

It is hopeless to attempt to mould the people of our day in the fashion of Puritan times. This is an age of moderation, of compromise, and not of extreme views in English religious life. Let us, therefore, take human nature as we find it, with all its weaknesses, and let the ordinances of worship be framed so as not to overtax the weakest body or perplex and stupify the feeblest mind. If there be little merit and less profit in enduring a wearisome and barren service, in which the heart does not join, how vastly important it must be that church services should be made, if not positively attractive to the human eye and ear, at least more grateful thereto, and less of a tax upon the patience and endurance of willing worshippers. In the present day there are so many influences drawing men's hearts away from vital religion, that it behoves the churches to make vigorous exertions to establish a firmer hold upon men who evince a disinclination to frequent a place of worship of any kind. The church, in the wide sense, should be made, if possible, the universal resort of all professing religious faith, even of the feeblest kind.

Novel Mode of "Preserving."—The *Northumbria Clarke*, from Peru, with guano, arrived at Falmouth, having on board the body of the late master and part owner, Capt. James Thomas, which died before the vessel sailed for England. The body was placed in the coffin there, packed with guano, and buried three feet deep in the cargo. On examination at Falmouth the corpse was found to be firm and in a perfect state of preservation. It was removed to St. Ives, and duly interred.—*Cornish Telegraph.*

AN AUSTRALIAN DOMINION.
(Spectator.)

Lord Kimberley has taken a bold step towards the foundation of an Australian Dominion. A little Bill, only thirty lines long, was introduced in the House of Commons on the 27th of March, and read a second time *sub silentio* at an early hour on Friday morning. It is modestly entitled a Bill to amend the Law with regard to Customs Duties in the Australian Colonies. In reality, it communicates to Australia and New Zealand the privileges of a *Zollverein*, and makes of all their territories (to use the expression of a Tasmanian Minister) an inter-dependent "fiscal unit." The Colonies will be permitted as among themselves, to have, if they so please, absolute free trade, (which is to be apprehended, for they are not all equally civilised), if they so please, to annoy one another with penal or obstructive tariffs. As regards the rest of the world, they will remain bound by the commercial treaties of the Empire—will not be able, for example, to establish differential duties as between France and the United States. But this power they have never sought. Beyond its precise purport, the Bill offers these great colonies the opportunity of confederation; and we hope their statesmen (though it must be admitted they seem more than ever employed in bickering, wrangling, and malingering), will see that the opportunity is now offered to them of which Canada availed herself with such spirit and success, and will set about founding a new nation in the South.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND AGRICULTURE.
(Indian Economist.)

The late Emperor Napoleon devoted much of his private means to the promotion of agriculture. Through his own exertions, and out of his own private purse, the first great international show of cattle was held at Poissy, afterwards that at Battersea Park, and subsequently at Hamburg. He established experimental farms all over France. M. Paul de Cassagnac, an old friend of the Emperor, who lately visited Chislehurst, assures us that Napoleon III. spent most of his money in the pursuit of agriculture; that he had invested nothing whatever in funds or lands out of France, and that, in fact, in endeavouring to improve the country over which he reigned he impoverished himself. According to the same authority, £2,000 of annual income was all that Napoleon had to live upon, when he was forced into exile. "Such property as he possessed in France—as, for instance, the farm of Villenuve l'Etang—scarcely sufficed to pay what was owing, when the 4th of September rudely settled accounts. The large estates purchased in the Landes were much more an agricultural experiment in the interest of the country than a lucrative undertaking." In commenting upon the great judgment shewn by Louis Napoleon in devoting the money of the State to the advancement of agriculture in the Empire, a home paper says:—"He saw that the fertile soil of France was not so well cultivated as it might be, that her agricultural resources were almost unlimited. And he must have had the satisfaction in his quiet retreat at Chislehurst, in knowing that he was right in so thinking, from the rapid manner in which, with generously bestowed English seed, the corn fields ravaged by German warriors and French soldiery, blossomed into fruitfulness so abundant as to enable their owners to export wheat and potatoes to the country which had supplied the seed in the short course of a year." Our Paris correspondent eulogizes the Emperor on the subject briefly in the following terms:—"No monarch ever approached him in the zeal he displayed for improving agriculture. He most willingly tried everything new, whether it originated in France or elsewhere; inventors received welcome and encouragement from him, and never was so much pecuniary assistance voted by the State to advance the interests of rural economy." He also spent large sums of money in the purchase of horses to improve the breed of his country.

"I wish you would pay a little attention to what I am saying, Sir," roared an irate counsel at an exasperating witness.—"Well, I am paying as little as I can," was the reply.

Naples has just celebrated the 200th anniversary of the death of Salvator Rosa. The Neapolitan artists were all present in the Church of Santa Maria degl' Angeli, at a religious service performed in honour of the illustrious master.

Practical person (who fondly imagines that fiddles were made to be played upon)—"Well, but what sort of tone has it got?" Rural connoisseur (who knows better)—"Tone be banged! What's that got to do with it? Look at the varnish, man! Look at the double purpling! Look at the exquisite curves of the back and belly! Why, I could gaze at that violin for hours, and I wouldn't part with it for a hundred pounds."—*Punch.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
MAY 26TH, EVENING.

New Patna, $586¾ to $591¼; New Benares, $552½ to $557½; Old Patna, $640 to $645; Old Benares, $540 to $545; Malwa, $595 to $605. Market quiet for all kinds.

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Private, 5 months' sight.........

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 231½

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Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—37½ per cent. premium.
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Hongkong Distillery Company—70 per cent. discount.
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SALES ON MAY 26TH, 1873.
As reported by Chinese.

Green Peas, 600 piculs, at $1.70, by Kin-loong to local trader.
White Sugar, 58 bags, at $6.80, by Tai-loong-shun to local trader.
White Wax, 4 pieces, at $61.50, by Yee-kee to travelling trader.
Yellow Peas, 1,000 piculs, at $1.60, by Hing-tye to travelling trader.
Vermicelli, 100 bags, at $6.30, by Hing-tye to travelling trader.
Red Dates, 80 bags, at $7.00, by Hing-tye to travelling trader.
Dried Prawns, 100 piculs, at $10.50, by Hop-hing to travelling trader.
Leather, 50 piculs, at $7.95, by Hop-hing to local trader.
Elephants' Teeth, 5 pieces, at $225.00, by Hop-hing to local trader.
White Pepper, 20 bags, at $24.10, by Hop-hing by retail.
Black Pepper, 50 bags, at $14.70, by Hop-hing to travelling trader.
Saigon Rice, 800 piculs, at $1.39, by Hop-hing to local trader.

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SAIGON	Flintshire (str.)	Sturrock	Hongkong	Ah Yon	To-day, the 27th inst.
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Do.	Sunda (str.)	W. H. G. Hockin	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
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6m 436 Hongkong, 18th March, 1873.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1872. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN REIMS,
in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts, and, 2 doz. Pints.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.
tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy / Navy Boiled / Long Flax / Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound,... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

BROWN, JONES & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

SWATOW.

STEAM-TUG *ORPHAN*.

THE new and powerful Steam-tug *ORPHAN*, Captain McCASLIN, is now open to tow vessels to or from sea, on reasonable terms.
FREWIN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 603 Swatow, 15th April, 1873.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned, on behalf of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED), are prepared to accept risks on Cargo, from Hongkong and Ports in China to Ports on the Yangtsze, by steamers of the CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, and their connecting vessels, at the tariff rates of the local offices, *but subject to an immediate discount of one-third of the premium.*
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
2m 713 Hongkong, 7th April, 1873.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20°/ₒ) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April 1872

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents. } ¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } 1 per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—
Not exceeding 10 days 1/8th per cent.
Not exceeding............ 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding............ } 3 „ ½ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding............ } 6 „ ¾ „
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 „
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September 1869.

Vessels on the Berth.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"ULYSSES"
will be despatched TO-DAY, the 27th instant, at noon. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—
On Tea 32/6 °/ₒ all risks, 23/ °/ₒ F. P. A.
„ Silk 19/ °/ₒ do.
Cargo taken at through rates for New York and Mediterranean Ports. Apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
712 Hongkong, 27th May, 1873.

FOR SAIGON.
THE British Steamer
"FLINTSHIRE,"
Captain Sturrock, will be despatched for the above port THIS AFTERNOON, the 27th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AH YON,
Kwong Hing Shop,
57, Praya.
802 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1873.

FOR SHANGHAI, HIOGO, AND YOKOHAMA.
THE British Steamer
"TEVIOT,"
Nesbit, Master, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 28th inst., at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
3d 819 Hongkong, 26th May, 1873.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.
THE Company's Steamship
"NESTOR,"
will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 28th instant, at 4 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
800 Hongkong, 27th May, 1873.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE *A* 1 Belgian Steamer
"NELUSKO,"
Van der Hyde, Master, expected here from Singapore on or about the 24th instant, will load as above, and have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 789 Hongkong, 21st May, 1873.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"SUNDA"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1873. [795

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"AVOCA"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 21st May, 1873. [791

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE *A* 1 British Steamer
"THORNABY,"
will load as above in July.
To be followed by the new British Steamers
"ANGLIA,"
"ALTONA,"
"ALLEMANNIA."
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 784 Hongkong, 20th May, 1873.

FOR NAGASAKI.
THE *A* 1 British Brig
"GEORGINA,"
Captain Crighton, will have immediate despatch to the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 812 Hongkong, 24th May, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE American Ship
"JAS. B. BELL,"
Chandler, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 813 Hongkong, 24th May, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE *A* 1 German Barque
"JENNY,"
Hartmann, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 672 Hongkong, 30th April, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE *A* 1 British Barque
"SEA MEW,"
465 Tons Register, will load here for the above port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 430 Hongkong, 15th March, 1873.

MRS. BAKER,
COURT MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
No. 5, OLD BAILEY STREET,
(NEXT)
ALEXANDRA TERRACE.
tf 709 Hongkong, 6th May, 1873.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER,
39 *and* 40, *Praya West,*
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1681] HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
Governor of Hongkong;
AND TO
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.
Invites inspection of his large Collection of VIEWS of FOOCHOW, SWATOW, HONGKONG, CANTON, and MACAO.
WYNDHAM STREET,
6m] *(Formerly occupied by Athletic Club.)* [513

炭 煤 記 廣
KWONG-KEE COAL SHOP.
THE Proprietor of KWONG-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1867, at 39, Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1385 Hongkong, 30th July, 1872.

Intimations.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned begs to inform the Residents of this Colony, that he is ready to give LESSONS in ENGLISH and FRENCH, and solicits their kind patronage. Terms moderate. Apply to J. M. HANLON, *No. 12, Aberdeen Street, Hongkong.*
6m 210 Hongkong, 5th February, 1873.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

LE soussigné informe Messieurs les Capitaines de navires de Commerce Français qu'il leur est strictement interdit d'embarquer des matelots étrangers provenant de Boarding Houses autres que celles affichées à la Chancellerie de ce Consulat.
Le Gérant du Consulat de France,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.
1886 Hongkong, 24th October, 1872.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

THE Undersigned being about to leave the Colony permanently, Mr. STOUT, D.D.S., succeeds him in the Practice of Dentistry in Hongkong from the 1st proximo.
H. H. WINN, D.D.S.
1, Alexandra Terrace,
2m 509 Hongkong, 29th March, 1873.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
AND
TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.
T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR,
WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
45 *and* 47, *Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.*
tf 192] [Feb 1.

VARNUM D. COLLINS,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
HONGKONG.
tf 293 Hongkong, 20th February, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.
In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.
In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.
Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.
HING KEE.
1y 745 Hongkong, 13th May, 1873.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.
The above premises comprise a large Machine Shop, containing a
WHITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.
Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.
The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
JOHN FORSTER & Co.,
Agents.
The list of Charges for remetalling, or docking vessels for examination, painting iron-ships, &c., &c., can be obtained on application.
6 876 May 3.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*CHINA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via. Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*CHINA*" will be due at San Francisco June 27th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York, and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard.

Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20°/ₒ on regular rates.

No Freight received after noon of the 26th instant. Parcel Packages received until 5 P.M. same day; all Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*
T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, May 12th, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 31st May, 1873, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*IRAOUADDY*," Commandant BOURDON, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 30th May, 1873. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1873.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Singapore, Suez, and London.—Per *Ulysses*, to-day, the 27th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Nestor*, to-morrow, the 28th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For San Francisco.—Per *Galley of Lorne*, to-morrow, the 28th inst., at 4.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, and Tamsui.—Per *Hai-loong*, on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 10.30 A.M.

MAILS BY THE "*UNITED STATES' PACKET*."

The United States' Mail Packet "*CHINA*" will be dispatched on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., with the Mails—

For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States' and the United Kingdom.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 P.M.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet from 2.30 P.M. to 2.50 P.M., on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage.

The Prepayment of the Postage to all the above places by this route is compulsory. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the English Packets.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama and the United States must be superscribed per *CHINA*, and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be superscribed "*viâ San Francisco.*"

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1873.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET*."

The French Mail Packet "*IRAOUADDY*" will be dispatched on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at noon, with the Mails—

To and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*; to France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), to Saigon, Singapore, Galle, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez and Alexandria.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 31st instant, after which no Letters can be received.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 30th instant.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 31st instant.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1873.

It is hereby notified that a line of British Mail Contract Packets has been established between Aden and Zanzibar, which, with connecting lines, will afford a regular means of conveyance of correspondence from Hongkong for the foreign ports on the East African Coast, as well as for Natal and the Cape Colony, St. Helena and Ascension, and that henceforward the postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on letters addressed to Zanzibar, Mosambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, and Ascension, will be 20 cents for each half-ounce, newspapers 2 cents each.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 12th May, 1873.

It is hereby notified that, a British Post Office having been established at Smyrna, closed Mails will, in future be exchanged between the British Post Office at Alexandria and the new Office at Smyrna. The rates of postage, which must be paid in advance, on Correspondence addressed to Smyrna, when forwarded by British Packet, are as follows, viz.:

Letter,...............20 cents per ½ ounce.
Newspapers,... { 2 „ per 4 ounces for each Newspaper.
Book Packets and Patterns, { 2 „ if under 1 ounce. / 4 „ if above 1 ounce and under 2 ounces. / 8 „ if above 2 ounces and under 4 ounces. / 8 „ for every additional ounces.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 11th March, 1873.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the postage on letters addressed to Denmark, when forwarded viâ Southampton, will be 28 cents per half-ounce, prepayment optional. Unpaid letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1873.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the Postage on Letters addressed to Norway, when forwarded *via Southampton*, will henceforward be 36 cents for each half ounce, which may either be paid in advance, or it may be left to be collected on delivery of the Letters. Unpaid Letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1870.

It is hereby notified that the rates of postage chargeable henceforth on Letters addressed to the United Kingdom, and to places beyond the United Kingdom, when forwarded by French Packet, will be the same as those chargeable on Letters forwarded by British Packet viâ Brindisi.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 29th April, 1872.

The Post Office of Victoria (Australia) having given notice to the General Post Office in London that articles of Jewellery received in that Colony are chargeable with Customs Duties, the undersigned considers it necessary to make this Regulation known to the Public, and to state that any letters or packets containing such articles sent through the Post are liable, with their contents, to be forfeited.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1873.

Arrangements having been made under which Mails for London arriving at Suez from China by Private Ships will be forwarded to destination viâ Brindisi, it is hereby notified that the rates of postage, *which must be paid in advance*, on correspondence addressed to the United Kingdom so forwarded, will be as follows, viz.:—

For Letters...............24 cents per half ounce.
For Newspapers.......... 8 „ each.
For Books and Patterns..... { not exceeding 1 ounce 4 cents. / „ 2 „ 6 „ / „ 4 „ 12 „ / every additional 4 „ 12 „

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 20th December, 1871.

It is hereby notified for general information that, the Postage (which must be paid in advanced) upon letters addressed to Prince Edward Island, will henceforward be as follows, viz.:—

When forwarded viâ Brindisi............ 42 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded viâ Marseilles......... 36 cents each half-ounce.
When forwarded viâ Southampton........ 28 cents each half-ounce.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 28th July, 1870.

It is hereby notified that Letters addressed to France may be sent either paid or unpaid at the option of the sender; but the postage on Prices Current, Newspapers and Books cannot be prepaid.

For each ¼ ounce

The rate of postage chargeable on Letters addressed to France per French Packet is.......................... 12 cents.
Per British Packet when marked viâ Brindisi............................ 18 „
Per British Packet when marked viâ Alexandria and Marseilles........... 12 „

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1872.

Extracts.

SONNET.

As in the burning sunshine on the plain,
Forth seeks the thirsty hart the cooling brook!
Or frighten'd lambs that seek to find again
The shelt'ring fold they recklessly forsook;
So come I now, my Father, and uplook
That Thou would'st pardon from Thy throne above,
For tho' the willing sin Thou can'st not brook,
Yet take into Thy ark the wand'ring dove,—
I have no spot to rest my weary feet;
Like waters deep, guilt lies on every side,
And storms of anger round about me beat;
The world is dark and dreary here outside;
Enfold me in Thy arms of mercy sweet,
And let me in Thy love for e'er abide.
—*Grave and Gay.* AUGUSTUS A. LE GEOS.

FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

The train that runs through from Euston Square to Liverpool the evening previous to the Saturday Cunard boat sailing, is quite an institution, as far as the passengers by it are concerned. There is a remarkable foreign air about them all; even our own countrymen who are among them, with few exceptions, look as if they had cut their eye-teeth, or could be equally at home in Arctic regions or under the equator. One tall specimen of the Cockney struck me, for verdancy was indelibly stamped upon him; and the amount of baggage he possessed, and was most anxious to see correctly labelled, would suggest to the uninitiated that he intended making a foreign sojourn, extending much over the term of life allotted to man. When will people learn to travel with no more than is absolutely necessary? Until they do so they never will enjoy it—unless the adage that "one man's meat is another's poison" is applicable in this; and some persons like to be bothered and bothering about the hatches being opened to get at a dress-coat or a fancy-coloured pair of kid gloves. On this journey to Liverpool you invariably, if you have knocked about the world, make acquaintances; for your thorough traveller is not one to mope in a corner, or by his silence try to impress people with his dignity. It is the untravelled John Bull who buttons his trousers pockets, and ferociously and suspiciously looks at all who come near him, more particularly if he be guilty of the heinous offence of trying to start a conversation, or presumes to ask a question. This description of old gentleman is better with his bullocks and hogs, for whom he is a more fitting companion, than to be thrown into your society in the smoking cabin aboard of ship, or the public dining room at a hotel; for he is ever grumbling, ever standing upon his rights, expecting more than is due to him, and never giving way, even if it be for the benefit of the majority. Such characters are to be met with belonging to no other nationality; and just to express my opinion on this class, I would say that any land that possesses them should be ashamed of her property. Well, the shrill whistle of the locomotive sounded, so long and so shrilly that it left no room for doubt in the traveller's mind that our destination was reached; and the little coterie that had assembled and got tolerably intimate in the five or six hours we were closeted together broke up, promising to renew and improve the acquaintance that had so pleasantly commenced on board the *Abyssinia*.—*From "Adventures Afloat and Ashore," by Parker Gillmore.*

THE MODEL FAMILY MAN.

What, for example, is the amount of exercise taken daily by our ordinary English ratepayer? We will suppose that he is in comfortable circumstances, thoroughly respectable, indeed respected likewise; a man on whom fortune in her bounty has perhaps lavished municipal honours and the proud distinction of a civic gown. Such a man is rarely to be seen walking; in fact, in his eyes it is looked upon as a somewhat vulgar mode of progression. Professor Parkes calculates that a healthy man ought to take a daily amount of exercise equivalent to a walk of nine miles. Men such as these rarely walk nine miles in a fortnight; for in going to their business and in returning to the place from whence they came, they either "ride in the 'bus," take the underground railway, or call a hansom. They shrink from even the simplest forms of physical activity. The carrying of an umbrella or a stick; the carving of a joint of meat; the brushing of the hair; these are the most severe strains they impose upon their muscles. The inaptitude of a man like this for hard work is readily explained by his education and antecedents; at the age of 14 or 15 he is removed from school and placed in an office, where he "acquires business habits"; an initiation into the mysteries of trade, which usually consists of sitting on a high stool in stuffy air for eight or nine hours a day; often far longer than is at all required for the fulfilment of his work, while he is rarely permitted to indulge in any kind of active exercise. To a youth of this age an occasional cricket match, a game of football, or a row on the river, would prove an invaluable boon, a very elixir of life at a time when his whole system is pining for development. But these recreations are looked upon with suspicion by his employers as likely to bring the "house" into disrepute. Even when his services are not actually needed he is still doomed to toil over the weary desk, because forsooth it is the orthodox way of spending the day. At five or six o'clock he returns to his lodgings, jaded and weary, not so much with the work that he has done as with the depressing influences which surround his occupation. After a while say he becomes a successful man of business. He makes money and marries young. Years revolve, and in course of time he takes his numerous progeny to some seaside watering-place. And how is the holiday spent? not in long walks among the mountains with which he is surrounded, an exercise which would year by year renew the flagging energies of his frame; not in a "long and a strong pull" on the sea; but in loitering about the beach, in watching the bathing-machines, in gazing at Punch and Judy, in picking shrimps, and in listening to the discordant melodies of rival German bands. Should any of my readers be disposed to question the truth of the picture here drawn, let him visit one of the holiday resorts which abound in some of the more mountainous districts of Great Britain, and he will be surprised to find that while our fashionable watering-places are swarming with tourists, comparatively few of these excursionists possess sufficient spirit of adventure to sally forth among the hills.—*From "University Oars," by John Ed. Morgan, M.D., M.A.*

A MOMENTOUS TEN MINUTES.
(From the Argosy.)

Mehallé approached the Sultan, and, taking his hand, appeared to study the lines of its palm with attention. Having finished his examination, he went to the window and fixed his eyes for some moments upon the heavens.

"The fires of Beiram are lighting up the cupola of the grand mosque," said he slowly; "night is at hand."

Mustapha anxiously awaited the answer of the astrologer. The latter continued in a mysterious manner: "The declining day still eclipses the light of the constellation. I will answer you, signior, when the evening star appears." The Sultan made a movement of impatience; anger was depicted in his countenance, and the look which he darted on the mutes showed Mehallé that he had incurred his Highness's displeasure. Curiosity, however, doubtless prevailed over every other feeling of the prince's mind, for, turning to the young man, he said:

"I am little accustomed to wait: I will do so, however, if thou canst amuse me until the propitious hour arrives."

"Would your Highness like to see some feats of juggling?" asked Mehallé, drawing his sabre from its scabbard.

"No, no?" exclaimed the Sultan, making the circles of slaves close in about him. "Leave thy arms!"

"Would you prefer a story, signior!"

"Stories that lull an Arab to sleep under his tent? No, I must have something new. Of all known games there is but one I care for; I used to play it formerly, but now there is not a person in the palace who understands the chess-board."

The juggler smiled, and, taking an ebony box from a velvet bag, he presented it to the Sultan, whose wish he understood. The stern countenance of the Sultan relaxed at the sight, and the board was placed on the bowed back of a slave. Before commencing the game the Sultan said, "We are about to play; so far, good; but shouldst thou lose, what should I gain?"

"Since your Highness does me the honour of playing against me, I will stake all that I possess—this scimetar and my liberty. But what if I win?" added the young man, folding his arms.

"Shouldst thou win, I would give thee a slave."

"For a free man? The stake is not equal."

"I would add it to my finest courser."

"I need him not, my feet are swifter than those of an Arab steed."

"What wouldst thou, then?"

"I have a fancy, sublime signior. Until this day I have been nothing but a wanderer, wearing the dress of a juggler. Were I to complain of this I should be ungrateful, for this simple garb has ever seen me free and happy. I, however, renounce it. I become your slave; my mirth shall be for you alone; I will sing for you Indian songs; and, above all, I will divine for none but you. In return I will ask but one thing; it is, if I win, to allow me to wear your royal mantle for ten minutes, to sit upon the divan surrounded by slaves, and to place upon my head that dreaded turban whose fame has reached to the ends of the earth."

The proposition of Mehallé was received with a burst of laughter from the Sultan. "Thou wouldst sit upon the seat of the Caliphs! Dost thou not fear the weight of this turban upon thy silly head? A fine figure thou wouldst make under the pelisse of Ottoman! I should like to see thee giving audience to the viziers and pashas!"

"It is in your Highness's power to afford yourself this pleasure."

"Well," exclaimed Mustapha, "I will agree to the stake. A juggler upon the throne! Such a sight the East never saw."

The game was short. Though he played with skill, the Sultan was checkmated. It was fairly done, and he pleasantly prepared to fulfil his engagement. Mustapha loosened his girdle, took off his pelisse, and laid down his turban, while a slave assisted to invest Mehallé in the royal garments. These preparations completed, the Sultan, dressed only in loose silken trousers and a richly-embroidered vest, approached a clock, and, placing his finger on the dial-plate.

"When the hand shall mark the hour of eight," said he, "I shall have paid my wager, and then I will appoint you my astrologer."

The juggler ascended the divan, and, having placed his scimetar at his side, he ordered the door to be thrown open that the waiting courtiers might be admitted. The apartment, which the dim light of evening rendered obscure, was immediately filled with muftis and ulemas, agas of janizaries and pashas, great officers of the Porte and foreign ambassadors. He next ordered a new relay of guards to relieve those on duty, and then the withdrawal of all the personal attendants. It was the work of a moment. As the fresh soldiers were marching in, a sign from Mehallé caused the flambeaux to be lighted, when, in the dazzling flood of illumination, he stood erect, received the homage of the assembly, and, fixing more firmly on his head the scarlet-feathered turban, the emblem of power, he cried, in a commanding tone:—

"Let the standard of the Prophet be raised on Saint Sophia! The people will salute it from afar at the fires of Beiram!"

At these words an officer stepped forth to execute the orders, but Mustapha, who had been sitting aside, at first amused and then alarmed, arose to prevent him.

"Haggi Mohammed!" thundered the *ad interim* Sultan, "obey!"

The aga bowed and retired. Mehallé added, "Let the imaums repair to the mosques and offer up petitions for the new sultan! Cadilisquier, have the tomb of Mustapha opened in Scutari!" The Sultan tried to smile. "Keepers of the treasury," continued Mehallé, "distribute among the poor of Stamboul the hoardings of the late Sultan!"

"Enough, buffoon!" exclaimed Mustapha, in an agitated voice, on seeing how readily his servants obeyed these strange orders.

"I still command," replied Mehallé, with calm self-possession; "the clock has not yet struck the hour of eight. Art thou, then, so impatient to know the fate that awaits thee?" The courtiers were at a loss to understand the mysterious scene. They looked with terror on this bold young man, invested with the insignia of power, and the Bostangi was astonished at seeing his master tremble before a strolling juggler.

"Mustapha," continue the diviner, "I am about to tell thee the time of thy death, for the evening star has risen. Mufti, advance."

The president of the *oumela* came forward. The diviner proceeded:

"You who read every day the book of our Prophet and explain it to the people, tell me how avarice and usury, drunkenness and murder, perfidy and cruelty, should be punished."

The mufti replied in a low, grave tone, "By the Koran any one of these crimes is deserving of death."

"Thou hearest, Mustapha? It is the Prophet who condemns thee."

As he said this he beckoned to the mutes. Mustapha tried to rush to the divan, but was seized by the slaves, who had learned to recognise the symbol of power which Mehallé wore, and the cord was passed round his neck.

"Thy hour has come! I am the son of Solyman, who fell fifteen years ago in this very place, pierced with wounds from thy sword! Thou hast counted the heads of every member of my family. Thou hast confounded the son of thy master with the child of a slave, I am the evening star: I am the Sultan Amurath!"

As he thus spoke the young prince made a step forward. His lofty brow, his features, voice, manner, and commanding dignity of person inspired a deep emotion in the assembly. After a moment the cry went up, "Long live Amurath!" and at the same moment the body of Mustapha fell lifeless on the marble floor. The clock had struck eight. Before the hour-hand had once again passed round the dial, largess had been profusely scattered among the populace of Stamboul, oaths of allegiance taken by officers of state, and the proclamation, "His Highness, our very magnificent lord and master, Sultan Abdul Aziz Amurath, has ascended the throne!" trumpeted by the public crier before the mosque of St. Sophia.

The wife of Mr. Henry Jupp, the well-known Surrey cricketer, has just presented her husband with three children at a birth.

A GOOD HAUL OF TIGERS.—A correspondent of the *Post*, writing from Oomrawuttee, says:—"Captain R. Thompson, a short time ago, when out shooting in the Yeotmal direction, shot a fine tigress and recovered her six cubs. This is the largest number of cubs I have ever heard of with one tigress. The young ones are very small, being no larger than full-grown cats. They appear to have become quite domesticated, and follow the captain about the house like so many spaniels."

Insurances.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

K. K. PRIV. OESTERREICH. VERSICHERUNGS-GESELLSCHAFT "DONAU," VIENNA, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

6m 2113 Hongkong, 1st December, 1872.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.

tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1y 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 ,, ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 ,, ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 ,, ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 ,, ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 23rd March and 13th April, altering Clauses Nos. 103, 104, 105, 107, and 161 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st January, 1872), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to be carried to the Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 716 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Insurances.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 325

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. ½ per cent. per annum.
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. ¾ ,,
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. 1 ,,

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

Insurances.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days ⅛ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.... ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... ¾ do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. ½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. 1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 26th May, 1873.

COTTON GOODS.

Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$112.00 a $120.00
,, ,, 28 a 32	,,	125.00 a 132.00
,, ,, 38 a 42	,,	127.00 a 138.00
Grey Shirtings, 7 a 7¾ lbs	per piece	$2.15 a 2.20
,, 8 a 8½ lbs	,,	2.30 a 2.45
,, 9 a 10 lbs	,,	2.90 a 3.32
White Shirtings, 56 a 60 reed	,,	2.15 a 2.40
,, 64 a 66	,,	2.60 a 2.65
,, 68 a 72	,,	2.85 a 3.40
White Spotted Do.	per piece	2.55 a 2.50
White Brocades	,,	2.60 a 2.65
American Drills, 30 yards	,,	2.50 a 3.60
,, 40 ,,	,,	3.00 a 4.20
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in 7 lbs	,,	1.75 a 1.90
,, 24 ,, & 36 ,, 8 lbs	,,	2.25 a 2.30
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	,,	3.80 a 3.85
Dyed Brocade Do.	,,	3.81 a 3.95
Dyed Damask Do.	per piece	5.70 a 5.80
Chintz	,,	1.65 a 1.90
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.80 a 0.82
,, Brown	,,	0.65 a 0.72
,, Red	,,	0.75 a 0.82
Velvets, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.32 a 0.33
,, Gentian, 22 ,,	,,	0.27 a 0.28
Velveteens, Black	,,	0.24 a 0.25

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.83 a 0.84
Long Ells, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	8.20 a 8.30
,, ,, Assorted	,,	7.60 a 7.70
,, *HH* Scarlet	,,	8.15 a 8.20
,, ,, Assorted	,,	7.40 a 7.50
Camlets, SSS	,,	16.50 a 17.00
,, SS	,,	19.00 a 19.50
,, S	,,	20.00 a 20.50
,, *BBB*	,,	22.00 a 22.50
Lastings	,,	15.00 a 15.50

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	4.00 a 4.10
,, Hoop	,,	4.85 a 5.00
,, Bar	,,	4.10 a 4.20
,, Small Round Rod	,,	3.80 a 3.90
,, Wire	,,	8.80 a 9.50
Lead	,,	6.80 a 7.00
Steel, English	per tub.	5.10 a 5.25
,, Swedish	,,	4.75 a 5.50
Tin, Malacca	per picul	35.00 a 36.50
Tin Plates	per box	10.00 a 10.50
Sheathing Metal	per picul	24.50 a 30.00
Quicksilver	,,	117.00 a 120.00
Spelter	,,	7.25 a 7.30

PRODUCE

Cotton, Shanghai	per picul	14.80 a 15.00
,, Ningpo	,,	16.00 a 16.20
,, Tientsin	,,	15.50 a 16.00
,, Shantung	,,	15.80 a 16.00
,, Bengal	,,	11.50 a 17.00
Alum	per picul	1.45 a 1.75
Sassamuns, Japan white	,,	3.70 a 3.90
,, Black	,,	3.50 a 4.25
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	,,	2.45 a 2.50
,, ,, 2	,,	2.20 a 2.25
,, Siam, white	,,	1.56 a 1.60
,, ,, mill cleaned	,,	1.45 a 1.50
,, Manila	,,	2.35 a 2.40
,, Java	,,	2.00 a 2.10
,, Singapore	,,	1.75 a 1.80
,, Saigon	,,	1.40 a 1.45
,, Arracan	,,	2.10 a 2.15
,, Rangoon	,,	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	,,	6.80 a 7.20
Coals, Afloat	per ton	
,, English steam	,,	17.00 a 17.50
,, American Anthracite	,,	16.00 a 16.00
,, Sydney	,,	14.00 a 14.50
Window Glass	per box	5.00 a 5.25
Straits Produce, &c.,		
Rattans, Straits	per pcl.	5.00 a 5.50
,, Banjar	,,	4.25 a 4.60
Pepper White	,,	23.50 a 24.00
,, Black	,,	13.80 a 14.00
Betel Nut	,,	3.25 a 3.50
Sandal Wood Malabar	,,	4.50 a 4.85
,, South Seas	,,	17.00 a 18.50
Sapan Wood, Manila	,,	1.00 a 2.00
,, Siam	,,	2.25 a 2.50
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.		1.30 a 1.35
,, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.		6.00 a 6.25
Wheat, Tientsin	per pcl.	1.80 a 1.95
,, California	,,	2.00 a 2.25
Sugar, Canton white, 1 a 3	,,	6.75 a 7.20
,, ,, Dk. Brown	,,	3.50 a 3.60
,, West Coast, Dk. Brown	,,	3.20 a 3.30
,, Manila, Dry White	,,	4.20 a 4.50
,, ,, Dk. Brown	,,	3.75 a 3.90
Camphor, packed	,,	15.50 a 16.00
Peas, White	,,	1.85 a 2.00
,, Green	,,	1.75 a 1.90
,, Black	,,	1.60 a 1.65
,, Yellow	,,	1.58 a 1.80
Mushrooms, Japan	,,	27.00 a 35.00
Seaweed, Green	,,	2.40 a 2.50
,, Cut	,,	3.25 a 3.50
Mussels, Dry Siam large	,,	8.20 a 13.00
,, ,, small	,,	5.50 a 7.75
Vermicelli, Tientsin	,,	6.00 a 6.80
Bees Wax, Japan	,,	17.00 a 17.50
,, Hankow	,,	60.00 a 61.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Avoca	Andrews	Brit. str	1008	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
China	W. B. Cobb	Amr. str	3836	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
China	Hennings	Ger. str	642	Siemssen & Co	At Canton
Fame	Richardson	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying.*
Fat-choy	Paraja	Span. str	1087	Paul Ehlers & Co	
Flintshire	Sturrock	Brit. str	1242	Gilman & Co	
Galley of Lorne	Robinson	Brit. str	1389	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Hai-loong	Farrow	Brit. str	277	D. Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.
Kinshan ‡	Cdry	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Lintin		Brit. str	69	Acheong	*Laid up*
Maumee	Bazin	Rus. str	600	Laudstein & Co	
Milbanke	Smith	Brit. str	843	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Parana	Wilkinson	Brit. str	1027	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Patuxet	S. W. Cowing	Amr. str	240	Aug. Heard & Co	
Poyang §	Mott	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Prince Albert	R. Kentwell	Brit. str	180	Acheong	
Sir J. Jejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
Sunda	Hockin	Brit. str	1217	P. & O. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Teviot	W. C. Nisbet	Brit. str	1261	Wm. Pustau & Co	
White Cloud		Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Yet-tung		Brit. str	332	Acheong	*Laid up*

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Amiral Devoulx	Carrique	Fren. bk	774	Borneo Co. Limited	
Anna Dorothea	Schutt	Ger. bk	330	Wm. Pustau & Co	Foochow, &c.
Anna	Jessen	Ger. bk	440	Chinese	Saigon
Auguste	Bernard	Fren. bk	844	Carlowitz & Co	Wunglam
Boy Bendixen	Hoyer	Dan. bk	365	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Brilliant	Newman	Brit. bk	303	Chinese	
Cantabre	Bouyé	Fren. bk	331	P. M. S. S. Co	Iloilo, &c.
Condor	Bruhn	Ger. bk	345	Bourjau & Co.	Yokohama
Don Enrique	Barrera	Peru. sh	1312	Remedios & Co	
Dudu	Lund	Siam. bk	335	Chinese	
Edouard Raoul	Sauguet	Fren. bk	303	F. Degenner	
Fabius	Stultze	Siam. sh	651	Chinese	
Falcon	Salje	Siam. bk	350	Chinese	
Ferdinand	Lorenzen	Ger. bk	415	Chinese	
Foldin	L. K. Daa	Nor. bk	235	Aug. Heard & Co	
F. H. Drews	Vorratz	Ger. bk	300	Chinese	
Geffrard	J. W. Munday	Brit. bg	316	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Georgina	Crighton	Brit. bg	202	Chinese	
Gravina	Feliz Pico	Span. bk		Remedios & Co	
Harriet Armitage	Mailler	Brit. bk	233	Chinese	
Hohenzollern	Hashagen	Ger. bk	270	Melchers & Co	
Insulaire	Fleuriot	Fren. bk	394	F. Degenner	Iloilo, &c.
James B. Bell	R. Chandler	Amr. sh	768	Order	
James Lister	Hunter	Brit. sh	950	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Jenny	Hartmann	Ger. bk	237	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Johann Smidt	Hagemann	Ger. bk	400	Bourjau & Co	Touron
J. H. Jessen	Carstens	Ger. bk	250	Wm. Pustau & Co	Foochow, &c.
Jylland	C. Dalberg	Dan. bk	267	John Burd & Co	
Laju	T. D. Scott	Brit. bk	556	Order	
Lorelei	G. Green	Ger. bk	303	Bourjau & Co	
Madeleine	Pateau	Fren. bk	486	Carlowitz & Co	
Madura	Foss	Ger. bg	257	Siemssen & Co	
Malay	B. P. Clough	Amr. sh	812	Aug. Heard & Co	
Mariano	Bearse	Amr. bk	549	Olyphant & Co	
Mary Mildred		Brit. sh	460	D. Lapraik & Co.	
Melrose	Wm. Bell	Brit. bk	286	P. M. S. S. Co	
Neu Granada	E. Bauer	Ger. bk	350	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Nicoline	Ahlmann	Ger. bk	318	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Foochow, &c.
Nightingale	Cutter	Amr. bk	722	Order	
Ocean	Jassen	Ger. bk	227	E. Schellhass & Co	
Oracle	A. Erquiaga	Peru. sh	1199	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Presto	Irgens	Ned. bk	420	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Labuan
Prospector	Duncan	Brit. bk	235	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Racine	Jacq. sen.	Fren. bk	452	Grun & Co	
R. T. Robertson	Harusheem	Ger. sch	216	Order	
Rose M.	Skelton	Brit. bk	370	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
San Lorenzo	Ledesma	Span. bk	220	Remedios & Co	
Sarah Watson	McDonald	Brit. bk	457	Chinese	
Scotland	Holcomb	Amr. sch	78	B. F. Field	
Seaman's Bride	J. Andreasen	Siam. bk	314	Chinese	
Sea Belle	Gogin	Brit. bk	307	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Sea Mew	J. Kacy	Brit. bk	465	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Solid	Schmutsch	Ger. sch	165	Siemssen & Co	
Taffarette	Bourge	Fren. bk	425	Russell & Co	
Thomas Brown	W. Steele	Brit. bk	279	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Windward	Stannard	Amr. bk	782	Master	San Francisco

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Chase	Webster	Pow. Mag	283	Harbor Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adams	Strond	Hulk	318	Water Police	

CANTON.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
An-lan	Godsil	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ching-Sing	E. Choy	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-jui	Poynter	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chen-to	Robinson	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Chun-hoi	Demée	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Demerara				Customs Chop	
Fee-loong	Wright	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Fei-ho	Clayson	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Feiwan	Graves	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Ling-feng	Cocker	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Man-nien-tsing	Sum-shün-fat	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Peng-chao-ai	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sui-Tsing	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Chee	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Ta-an-lan	Le Bueh	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Tien-Po	De Longueville	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		

MACAO.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
America	de Lancirica	Peru. sh	1650	Captain	
Anna	Eissenmenger	Ger. bk	227	Bourjau & Co	
Camilla Cavour	Astorquia	Peru. sh	843	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Emigrante	Pedro-Boett	Peru. sh	924	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Fray Bentos	Angel Fulle	Peru. sh	471	Order	
Juan	Stephens	Span. str	774	Order	
Hongkong	Irriberri	Peru. sh	458	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Macao	Vidaurrazaga	Peru. sh	700	Order	
Mango Capac	Luis Olaguibel	Peru. sh	909	Order	
Nuevo Providencia	Vidaurwazego	Peru. sh	880	Raynal & Co	
Rosita y Nene	Alcantra	Span. str	689	Order	
Spark ‡	Wilson	Brit. str	140	A. Heard & Co., Agents	

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

SWATOW.

In port on 20th May, 1873.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Adella	McCaslin	Amr. bk	334	Frewin & Co	Taku, &c.
Albatros	Vanelius	Ned. bk	222	Dircks & Kruger	Keelung
Chieftain	Mackie	Brit. bk	319	Bradley & Co	
Christoph	Ringe	Ger. bk	270	Dircks & Kruger	Taku, &c.
Frohlich	Helm	Ger. bk	360	Dircks & Kruger	
Gaviota		Brit. sch	150	Bradley & Co	*Laid up*
Lizzie & Rosa	O'Hagan	Ger. bk	330	Dircks & Kruger	Sydney
Lochbulig	McPherson	Brit. sch	333	E. Vincent & Co	
Mathilde	Daw	Ger. bk	236	Dircks & Kruger	
Oscar Moyer	Weller	Ger. bk	382	Dircks & Kruger	Taku, &c.
Record	Simpson	Brit. bk	437	Frewin & Co	Keelung
Sally	Sheehan	Brit. bk	206	E. Vincent & Co	Saigon
William Turner	Vandervord	Brit. bk	431	E. Vincent & Co	Shanghai

AMOY.

In port 12th May, 1873.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Adeline	Michelsen	Ger. sch	124	Pasedag & Co	
Baltic	Andersen	Ger. bk	318	Pasedag & Co	
China	Schmidt	Ger. sch	201	Pasedag & Co	
Delphin	Lilienthal	Ger. sch	240	Pasedag & Co	
Emma	Vahland	Ger. sch	111	Pasedag & Co	
Jurgen	Ulderup	Ger. bk	280	Boyd & Co	
Louise & Marguerite	Croix	Fren. bk	318	Pasedag & Co	
Trelevan Family	Sutton	Brit. sch	198	Tait & Co	Saigon
Vision	Cummins	Brit. bg	159	Boyd & Co	

FOOCHOW.

In port on 16th May, 1873.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
E. M. Young	McMichen	Brit. bk	345	Gilman & Co	Mebonrne
Georges Alfred	Guennon	Fren. bk	495	Master	
Kronprindsessen	Caspersen	Dan. bk	343	Master	
Wilhelmine Koch	Koch	Rus. bk	275	Master	
Ziska	Scaplehorn	Brit. bg	199	John Silverlock & Co	Sydney

SHANGHAI.

In port on 12th May, 1873.

The names of the numerous steamers, tugs, small craft, and receiving hulks employed on the Yang-tsze are not included in this table.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Argonaut	Sanderson	Brit. bk	546	Master	
B. Armar	Slocum	Amr. bk	510	Chapman, King & Co	
Eaglet	Nichols	Brit. bk	391	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Harmon	Fox	Brit. bk	315	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Kim-kiu-kee	Bjuggren	Brit. bk	415	Master	
Lord Macaulay	Care	Brit. sh	840	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Foochow
Salacia	Jackson	Brit. bk	423	Morris, Lewis & Co	
Thermopylæ	Kemball	Brit. sh	947	Aug. Heard & Co	
Titania	Hunt	Brit. sh	837	Frazar & Co	
Verulam	Cook	Brit. bk	313	Frazar & Co	
Zohrab	Payne	Brit. bk	411	Olyphant & Co	Nagasaki

YOKOHAMA.

In port on 10th May, 1873.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees.	Destination.
Alexandra	Aubin	Brit. bk	306	J. L. O. Eyton	
Amoy Trader	Kuhl	Hulk	430	H. Grauert	
Anna	Hohnblack	Swed. sch	162	Chinese	
Brema	Schweige	Ger. bk	336	Smith, Baker & Co	
Chance	Albrech	Ger. bk	326	P. M. Co	
Ellen Hood	Abbott	Store sh	1016	Walsh, Hall & Co	
Emelie	Goher	Pr. Hulk	400	M. J. B. N. Hegt.	
Landworst	Becker	Ger. bk	387	Order	
Laurel	Davis	Brit. bk	600	P. M. Co	
Manila		Store sh	363	H. Cook	
Maria Luz	Hereirra	Peru. bk	370	Captain	
Mercury	Thomas	Brit. sch	361	P. M. Co	
Osaka	Davison	Brit. bk	367	Shaw & Co	
Parmenio	Cocorane	Brit. bk	369	M. Verney	
Shalimar	Stapleton	Hulk	1557	Wilkin & Robison	
Tiptree	Howell	Store sh	1650	P. & O. Co	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Patterson	Hongkong
Adventure	sc. st. transport	2	100	Com. Hon. A. Denison	
Cadmus	Steam Corvette	14	400	Capt. Wm. H. Whyte	Shanghai
Curlew	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Comdr. E. J. Church	Tientsin
Dove	gun-boat	3	60	To be Sold	Shanghai
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Hongkong
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comr. J. B. Barnett	Amoy
Flamer	Hospital	—	—	——	Hongkong
Hornet	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	——	Hongkong
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Yokohama
Leven	gun-vessel	3	80	To be Sold	Shanghai
Meanee	Military Hospital	—	—		Hongkong
Melville	Naval Hospital	—	—	Dr. Loney	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comdr. Grant	Singapore
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comdr. Bond	Hongkong
Opossum	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. Comr. Fairlie	Hongkong
Princess Charlotte	Receiving ship	16	—	Commodore Shortt	Hongkong
Rinaldo	screw sloop	7	200	Comr. Parsons	Yokohama
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Acting Comr. Dicken	Foochow
Salamis	pad. des. vessel	2	250	Hon. A. C. Littleton	Shanghai
Teazer	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Com. Hon. Fitzmaurice	Foochow
Thalia	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Singapore
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. H. K. Leet	Nagasaki
Zebra	screw sloop	7	200	To be Sold	Hongkong

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

WHAMPOA.

STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Flythwoode	Miller	Brit. str	770	Siemssen & Co	
City of Exeter	Bovey	Brit. str	787	Olyphant & Co	
Dang Wee	Lord	Ann. str	250	Aug. Heard & Co	
Thales	Young	Brit. str	775	D. Lapraik & Co	

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessel.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Georges	Finch	Ger. bk	650	Carlowitz & Co	
Kedar	A. N. Love	Amr. bk	350	Carlowitz & Co	Manila
Lizzie	Gremen	Ger. bk	314	Chinese	
Tales	Thomson	Ger. bk	342	Wm. Pustau & Co	Tientsin
Wilhelm	Johannsen	Ger. bk	323	Bourjau & Co	

SHIPPING IN MANILA HARBOUR.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.
Faize Allum		Brit. bk	563	Order
Gravina		Span. bg	245	F. Munoz
Hippocampe		Fren. bk	376	Smith Bell & Co
I. y 6 Hermanos		Span. bk	548	J. Lara
J. O. Clarke		Brit. bk	648	Peel, Hubbell & Co
Pasig		Span. str	106	F. Reyes
R. de los Angeles		Span. bk	504	S. Rubido
Sta. Ana		Span. bk	402	M. Nieto
Seal		Brit. str	373	M. Pickford & Co.

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